

SOLDIERS TO ESCORT ENVOY

New Order of Procedure Is Expected to Prevail at Washington in the Future.

THE RECEPTION OF AMBASSADORS

Present Simple Form of Presentation of Credentials Is Likely To Give Way to Elaborate Ceremony.

Washington, Feb. 3.—Since Mr. Tilt was escorted by troops into Washington and Mr. Root out of Washington during the past week it is expected that a new rite will be added to the procedure for the reception of ambassadors of foreign governments when they first come to the capital. Heretofore the ceremony of the presentation of credentials has been quite simple. It was only when Sir Michael Herbert came to succeed Lord Pauncefoot as his Britannic majesty's representative here that the military aid was sent to escort him to the white house. This custom since has been followed.

Foreign Etiquette.
At foreign capitals new ambassadors, it is understood, have a military escort. At several of the embassies the view is taken that if a cabinet officer is entitled to a military escort there should be a similar courtesy.

HANNA IS A VERY SICK MAN TODAY

Senator From Ohio Is Said to Have a Fever of Over One Hundred Now.

(Special by Scripps-McLae.)
Washington, Feb. 3.—Close friends of Senator Hanna announce he is very ill and that his temperature is over a hundred degrees today.

W. C. WHITNEY DIES AFTER VERY DELICATE OPERATION

His Illness Lasted But Four Days—Mr. Whitney Was Secretary of War Under President Cleveland.

New York, Feb. 3.—William Collins Whitney, former secretary of the navy, died at 4 o'clock Tuesday afternoon at his residence, 371 Fifth avenue, of peritonitis and blood poisoning, following a surgical operation for appendicitis.

Death came after an illness of four days and only a little more than three hours after the issuance of a bulletin stating that the condition of the patient showed improvement. It was said by attendants of the household that the end came while Mr. Whitney was under the influence of an anesthetic preparatory to a second operation.

Mr. Whitney's illness began on Friday night, when he was in a box at the Metropolitan opera house at the performance of "Rigoletto." Returning to his home, he summoned physicians, who diagnosed his ailment as appendicitis and suggested an operation. Mr. Whitney consented and this was performed by Dr. Bull Saturday.

Notable Career.
Mr. Whitney's career as lawyer, reformer, cabinet minister, business man, lover of the turf and society leader was an enviable one, but his most notable achievement was the reorganizing and building of the American navy, paving the way for the victories that gave liberty to Cuba and wrested from Spanish dominion Porto Rico and the Philippines.

Mr. Whitney came of Puritan stock. He was born at Conway, Mass., July 5, 1841, and was educated at Williamstown academy and at Yale, graduating from the latter school in 1863. He entered the Dane law school at Harvard in 1865, and a few years later began the practice of law in New York city.

Friend of Tilden.
Mr. Whitney was only 31 years old when he became a political leader in the Democratic party. His first notable work was against the Tweed ring, and this gave him a publicity that he subsequently retained. He became a close friend of Samuel J. Tilden, and was active in managing his campaign for the presidency.

In 1875 he was appointed corporation counsel for the City of New York. He reorganized the department, creating four new bureaus. He retired from the corporation counsel's office in 1882 and interested himself in acquiring franchises for street railways, thus laying the foundation for a fortune that later amounted to millions.

When Grover Cleveland was inaugurated President in 1885 he placed the department of the navy in the hands of Mr. Whitney. When John

shown the personal representatives of the sovereign of another nation. It has also been cited that an ambassador is entitled to a salute when he arrives in New York harbor just as much as a foreign war ship is entitled to a salute.

Uncertainty Prevails.
There is so much uncertainty about official procedure in Washington that it has been suggested that protocols embodying provisions to govern the reception of ambassadors of the various powers which maintain embassies here be drawn up in the near future. This, it is hoped, will obviate any misunderstanding. Lord Pauncefoot, who was dean of the diplomatic corps up to the time of his death, always carefully upheld the dignity of his high office, but he was content with the form of etiquette as he found it, thinking that it was adequate in a democratic government.

Abandon Search for Dead.
Pittsburg, Feb. 3.—No further efforts are to be made toward recovering the bodies of the dead still remaining at the bottom of the Harwick mine until the machinery has been repaired.

To Inspect Siberian Railways.
St. Petersburg, Feb. 3.—Prince Khilkoff, the minister of communications, has started on a tour of inspection of the Siberian and Trans-Baikal railways.

the plan of reorganizing that has had remarkable results.
Mr. Whitney retired from office in 1889, and since that time refused all political or diplomatic offices. He returned to active business and proceeded to unite and systematize the traction lines of New York city. He created the present great combination of lines known as the Metropolitan Street Railway company, which unites all the roads beneath a bridge, but it was too far beyond.

Found Amusement in Racing.
He was active in other financial directions, his operations including the procuring of interests in the New York Life Insurance Company, the Mutual Life Insurance Company, the Morton Trust Company and the Consolidated Gas Company. But with all these business enterprises on his mind, Mr. Whitney sought relaxation on the turf, and he procured stables of thoroughbreds that won for him a name in turf animals, and he signalled the year 1903 by scoring a larger amount of winnings than any other owner of horses. He raced entirely for amusement, and his costly string of horses and his highly paid jockeys and trainers cost him far more than he won. He was one of the few Americans that have won the English Derby, capturing that race in 1901 with Volodoyevsk.

Was Twice Married.
Mr. Whitney was married twice. His first wife, to whom he was wedded in 1869, was Flora, daughter of the late United States Senator Henry B. Payne of Ohio. Four children were born to them—Pauline, now the wife of Al. J. Hughes, a member of the New York legislature; Harry, married to Gertrude Vanderbilt; Payne, married to a daughter of Secretary of State Hay, and Dorothy Payne Whitney.

In 1893 Mrs. Whitney died, and Mr. Whitney remained a widower until 1896, when he married Edith S. Randolph, widow of Captain Arthur Randolph of England and daughter of Dr. William May of Baltimore.

The second Mrs. Whitney died May 6, 1897, the result of an accident while riding to bounds at Baltimore, the country home of Cornelius Vanderbilt, in North Carolina. She attempted street car lines on Manhattan Island, and her head struck the arch.
He bought the Morning Telegraph, a daily paper devoted to sporting and theatrical news, last year and gave Peter F. Dunne, the creator of "Mr. Dooley," an interest to take charge of the paper.



"I'M A PEACEABLE MAN, DON'T NOBODY FERGIT IT."

DEEP SNOW HAS BURIED COUNTIES

A Hundred Thousand Persons Buried Under Deep Drifts in St. Clair County.

(Special by Scripps-McLae.)
Detroit, Mich., Feb. 3.—Over 100,000 persons residing in St. Clair, Sanilac, Huron and Tuscola counties are buried under four feet of snow on the level and drifted to mountain sizes in some places. One Pere Marquette train took eighteen days to travel 70 miles. Much suffering is being experienced in the villages.

SENTENCE OF SLAYER IS CUT

Cuban Congressman to Serve Four Years Instead of Six.

Havana, Feb. 3.—The Supreme court has modified the sentence of six years' imprisonment imposed on Congressman Corona, editor of El Cubano Libre of Santiago, who was convicted of killing Senor Insua, editor of La Republica of the same city, in January, 1903, by shooting during a political discussion in a cafe. The new sentence is four years' imprisonment and the payment of \$4,000 to Insua's heirs.

RUSSIA AND OIL TRUST AGREE

Czar and the Standard Company Will Divide World's Product.

Washington, Feb. 3.—In a report received from the United States consul at Chemnitz, Germany, it is stated that the Standard Oil company and the Russian government have come to an agreement which will divide the world's petroleum trade between them. Last year Russia supplied 51 per cent of the world's oil and the United States 41 per cent.

Gives \$50,000 More to Yale.
New Haven, Conn., Feb. 3.—It is announced that the gift of \$50,000 by John Hays Hammond of New York, the mining engineer, for a metallurgical laboratory at Yale has been increased by Mr. Hammond to \$100,000.

STATE NOTES

Eddie Roberts, a 10 year old Kenosha boy, is mysteriously missing. Fire destroyed the stock and building of Carlstrom & Bakke at Mellen on Tuesday.

Lucius Glenn, the Chilton boy who accidentally shot himself on Sunday, died on Monday.

Joseph Nicholas of Lena is accused of stealing \$300 from Edward Miller, with whom he went to a dance.

T. P. Gilkey of Oconto, whose leg was amputated on Friday, is dead. His toe was frozen Christmas eve and blood poison resulted.

The British consul at St. Louis is trying to secure a trace of Mrs. Lucy L. Johnston, an English woman, who is thought to have worked as a domestic at Kenosha.

Mrs. Asaiah Skiff of Fond du Lac took a dose of carbolic acid by mistake, as she says, for anise oil, but an antidote saved her life. There had been a quarrel with her husband a few minutes before.

W. A. Walker, sent to Washington by the Racine Business Men's association to urge the passage of a bill favorable to appropriations for good roads, has returned home, and says the bill will pass.

Walter M. Cowell of Kenosha and others who have secured titles to Georgia land pledged to secure a bond issue, propose to ask the national government to pass measures which will force Georgia to reimburse them.

WAR NEWS FROM ALL COUNTRIES

GENERAL GOSSIP ABOUT CONDITIONS IN THE FAR EAST.

JAPAN IS READY TO FIGHT

Conference Held Between Mikado and His Ministers This Morning.

(Special by Scripps-McLae.)
St. Petersburg, Feb. 3.—Local papers today state that the Japanese have taken possession of the Seoul Fusan railway and big guns protect the Japanese consulate.

Determined Front.
Rome, Feb. 3.—News from the far east today asserts that Japan has decided to send Russia an ultimatum on the 10th if no answer is received before that.

See His Ministers.
Tokio, Feb. 3.—Events seem to indicate that the prolonged tension has reached a climax. The Mikado today saw Marquis Ito, three admirals and the war minister.

SUPPOSED DEAD MAN IS ALIVE

Plot to Swindle Several Life Insurance Organizations Is Alleged.

Bloomington, Ill., Feb. 3.—The law department of the Modern Woodmen Fraternal Insurance order announces the discovery of an alleged swindling plot of Warren T. Coolidge, a school teacher of Windsor, Ont., now under arrest at Sheridan, Wyo., where he is said to have confessed. In October a death claim was filed which represented that Coolidge had lost his life while bathing at Long Beach, Cal. Claims were also filed with the United Workmen, Modern Brotherhood of America, People's Fraternal Reserve of Des Moines, Home Guardians and Christian Burial Bearers, each for \$2,000, the sum of \$12,000 in all being involved. None of these claims was paid, the Woodmen officials requesting all to withhold the money until the investigation was completed.

TRUST COMPANIES SHUT OUT

Ohio Law Permitting Them to Administer Estates Is Declared Void.

Columbus, Ohio, Feb. 3.—The supreme court has declared unconstitutional the law permitting trust companies to administer estates. The opinion was given in a case appealed from the courts of Franklin county involving the estate of the late ex-Mayor Cotton Allen. The probate court had appointed the State Savings and Trust Company administrator after a disagreement among the heirs and the appointment was contested.

Bad Fire at Mellen, Wis.

Mellen, Wis., Feb. 3.—Fire broke out in Carlstrom & Bakke's grocery store, threatening the total destruction of the whole town. The building and stock were destroyed; fully covered by insurance.

Jews Leave Russia.

St. Petersburg, Feb. 3.—A dispatch from Gomel, government of Mogilev, says Jewish immigration to America is steadily increasing. Artisans as well as wealthy Hebrew householders are leaving.

Sanctions Italian Railway.

Plans for a standard-gauge electric railway between Rome and Naples are said to have been sanctioned by the Italian government.

Bishop Is Enthroned.

Quincy, Ill., Feb. 3.—The newly elected Bishop of the Quincy diocese, the Rt. Rev. Edward Fawcett, was enthroned in the Episcopal seat of the diocese here.

Hanged for Murder.

Calgary, N. W. T., Feb. 3.—Ernest Capel was hanged here for murder.

ARREST GANG OF DESPERATE MEN

Butte, Montana, the Scene of a Sensational Plot to Kill a Large Number of Persons.

(Special by Scripps-McLae.)
Butte, Feb. 3.—The police have arrested a gang of desperados who were hired for sums of money to kill many prominent persons.

RUSSELL SAGE PLANS SURPRISE

Millionaire's Reply to Question About Disposition of His Wealth.

New York, Feb. 3.—Dow, Jones & Co. have sent to their customers the following proposition: "Russell Sage was born Aug. 4, 1816, and will therefore be 88 years old next August. He is worth more than \$150,000,000. When recently asked what disposition he would make of his great estate he replied: 'Wait until I am dead. There will be more than one person surprised.'"

SPARKS FROM THE WIRES

Mrs. Clara D. D. Bell is reported to have moved out of Lexington, Ky., to avoid a city tax. She is said to be worth \$750,000 and to own property in St. Louis and Chicago.

J. H. Ingwersen of Chicago was elected president of the American National bank of Oklahoma City, succeeding E. F. Sparrow, who retires to manage an independent packing plant.

Judge J. H. Robb and wife celebrated their golden wedding anniversary at Pana, Ill. Mr. Robb is 70, his wife is 68, and both are enjoying the best of health. About 100 guests were present.

Mr. and Mrs. Sanford Beckwith celebrated their golden wedding at Alto Pass, Ill. A large number of friends and relatives were invited. Mr. and Mrs. Beckwith came from Wisconsin thirty-five years ago.

A dispatch from Yokohama announces the marriage there of Geo. D. Morgan, nephew of J. Pierpont Morgan, to Miss Yuki Kato, a native of Japan. The young man has been traveling extensively since he left Yale ten years ago and has resided in Japan two years.

Senator Hanna, who suffered a temporary setback by venturing from his sick chamber too soon, is again on the mend and his physician says his condition is favorable. It probably will be a week, however, before the senator is permitted to leave the house, as the doctor thinks absolute rest and care are necessary in order to prevent another relapse.

One of the great southern African heroes, Sir John Christopher Willoughby, is to marry an American actress, Miss Vera Zateene. Miss Zateene, who in private life is Miss Florence Hayward, is now in Toledo, where she is playing with Whitton Lackey in "The Pit," authorizes the announcement. Miss Hayward's home is in New York city.

Secretary and Mrs. Hitchcock entertained at dinner in honor of President and Mrs. Roosevelt. The guests invited to meet them were Secretary Taft, Secretary Moody, Secretary, and Miss Wilson, Secretary and Mrs. Corley, Senator and Mrs. Spooner, Senator and Mrs. Foraker, Representative Pitt, Mr. Cooley and Miss Hitchcock.

Commander Dunlap, commandant of the naval station at San Juan, called the navy department from San Juan that Commander Nathaniel J. K. Patch, commanding the Montgomery, had fallen and broken his leg.

The accident will incapacitate him for three months, and Commander Clinton C. Curtis, ordnance officer at the New York navy yard, has been selected to succeed him in command of the Montgomery.

Massacre 100 Colonists.

Berlin, Feb. 3.—Dispatches report that 100 colonists in German Southwest Africa have been massacred by the rebel tribesmen.

FEDERAL COURT TAKES A HAND

Appoints Receivers for a Texas Company, in Order to Facilitate Amicable Adjustment.

WERE VERY HEAVILY CAPITALIZED

The Kirby Company Owns Mills, Stores and Railroads, with Fuel Equipments—Other Company Has Pine Land.

Houston, Tex., Feb. 3.—The Kirby Lumber company and the Houston Oil company, two of the largest corporations in Texas, have been placed in the hands of temporary receivers by the federal court at New Orleans. B. F. Bonner, who is closely associated with John H. Kirby, and N. W. McLeod of St. Louis were named as receivers for the lumber company and Capt. F. A. Reichardt, cashier of the Planters and Merchants' National bank of this city, and Thomas H. Franklin of San Antonio, Tex., were appointed receivers for the Houston Oil company. The application for temporary receivers was made at the instance of the Maryland Trust company.

Trust Company Acts.
At the instance of the applicant the order was made a secret one for forty-eight hours, but it leaked out and was later confirmed by Attorney McGowan, who said:

"It is evident the receiverships are merely for the purpose of holding the properties of the two companies intact until an amicable adjustment pending negotiations can be brought about. I believe that this will be done before Feb. 17, which is the day set for the final orders in the case, and that no permanent receiver will be appointed."

"It is understood the trust company is itself in the hands of a receiver, and it was on this account that the officer brought about the application."

BITTERNESS PREVAILS OVER BEDFORD MURDER

Scandal Mongers Are Busy in the Little Village, Blasting Reputations Men and Women.

Bedford, Ind., Feb. 3.—The detectives are thought to have a clue to the identity of the murderer in a man's cuff picked up in a corner of the cab shed a few hours after the body of Miss Sarah C. Schafer was discovered. The cuff is of percale marked with polka dots. There is an initial "M" on the inner band, printed in indelible ink, such as is used in laundries. This is not the initial of any one hitherto mentioned in connection with the investigation. The authorities declare that the cuff was not in the shed when the body was found, and they believe that it was placed there to divert them from the present line of the investigation.

"An Indiana village notorious for the murder of Sarah Schafer, and chiefly inhabited in these days by men and women of blasted reputations."

Such is the description of Bedford, bitterly spoken by a city official who has been active in the search for the murderer of the pretty school teacher.

How much of truth it contains is best known by those residents of the village who, once numbered among its best and respected people, now find themselves shunned and suspected. Bedford has been demoralized as a result of the Schafer murder. The inquiry conducted into the crime has been barren of results. The scandal mongers of the village are now the inquisitors.

FORM NEW TRACTION COMPANY

Charles Major Is Stockholder in Shelbyville Corporation.

Shelbyville, Ind., Feb. 3.—The incorporation of the Shelbyville, Hope and Columbus Traction Company, with \$100,000 capital stock, is being arranged. The line is to pass along Flat Rock cave, one of the largest noted resorts in this section of Indiana. Among the largest and most prominent stockholders in the traction company is Charles Major, the noted writer, editor of "When Knighthood Was in Flower," "Dorothy Vernon of Haddon Hall," and "Forest Heath."

Noted Florist Is Dead.

New York, Feb. 3.—William Burgess, who brought the Marchesa Nell rose to this country, is dead from pneumonia. He was a florist of note.

Bishop 76 Is Dead.

Abilene, Kan., Feb. 3.—Bishop Samuel Zook of the River Brethren church and in charge of its western division, died here, aged 76 years.

Falling Earth Kills Miner.

Norway, Mich., Feb. 3.—Henry Granfors, a Finlander, was killed in the Aragon mine, by falling earth. He leaves a wife.

for temporary receivers. He did not feel he was authorized to make any further extensions, although everything indicated that \$700,000 due the trust company would be paid within a few days.

Schedule of Property.
The Kirby Lumber company is capitalized at \$10,000,000, of which \$5,000,000 is preferred stock and \$5,000,000 common stock. Of the Houston Oil company's capital stock \$30,000,000 is preferred stock and \$20,000,000 common stock.

The property of the Kirby Lumber company consists of eighteen lumber mills and mercantile stores, all in Texas; 142 miles of railroad, 700 cars, 55 locomotives, 240,000 acres of pine land. Its inventory shows \$1,000,000 worth of lumber on hand. Its assets are claimed to be \$12,500,000 in excess of liabilities.

The Houston Oil company owns 1,000,000 acres of pine land, valued by experts at \$30,000,000, and all property of enormous value. It controls a large part of the Corsicana oil fields, the Sour lake region and the Nacogdoches oil field.

Following the receivership a run was made on the savings department of the Planters and Merchants' National bank, but not on the bank paper, where the deposits were much in excess of the withdrawals. The other banks of the city at once made tenders of assistance, but they were not accepted.

WOULD PROTECT WOMEN FROM WORKING FOR MEN

Proposed Law Intended for Iowa Men Who Expect Their Wives to Make the Living.

Des Moines, Ia., Feb. 3.—Senator Hayward has introduced a bill to tend to discourage marriage on the part of a man who wants a wife to support him. It makes it a misdemeanor for an able bodied man having a wife or family to refuse work, if he can obtain work, and provides he may be sent to jail for such neglect or refusal. The bill is copied after the New Jersey statute with changes to cure supposed defects in the New Jersey law.

Senator Young of Calhoun introduced a bill, which, if adopted, will hit labor organizations hard. It provides it shall be unlawful to picket places where a strike is in progress, or boycott by oral solicitations or by distributing printed matter intended to induce people to withdraw trade from any place of business. The offense is made a misdemeanor, punishable by a fine of \$50 to \$500, and imprisonment up to sixty days at the discretion of the court. Employers are also prohibited from blacklisting discharged employees, and this offense is punishable by the same fine or imprisonment.

A bill to amend the compulsory education law, requiring every child of school age to attend school at least twenty-four weeks each year, attendance to be continuous and commencing with the September term, was introduced by Senator Dowell.

THREE GHOULS ARE CONVICTED

Witze Found Guilty of Larceny and Will Be Sentenced Later.

Chicago, Feb. 3.—Louis Witze, Thos. J. McCarthy and Thomas Conway, alleged "ghouls," were convicted by a jury in Judge Gray's court. Witze was charged with larceny and his companions with receiving stolen property. All three will be sentenced later. The defense maintained that Mrs. R. H. Trask of Ottawa, Ill., was dead at the time the money and jewelry were taken from her as she was lying on the floor of Witze's saloon, where she had been carried from the Ironhorse theater during the fire. Confessions made by the accused figured in the trial and in his address to the jury Assistant State's Attorney Fike contended that the evidence presented against the defendants had been conclusive. The defendants allowed the trial to go to the jury without submitting any testimony.

Falling Earth Kills Miner.

Norway, Mich., Feb. 3.—Henry Granfors, a Finlander, was killed in the Aragon mine, by falling earth. He leaves a wife.

Florida County Republicans.

Florida, Ill., Feb. 3.—The Republican county central committee has set the date for the county convention for Feb. 17.

ISTHMIAN CANAL QUESTION DEBATED BY SOCIAL UNION CLUB LAST NIGHT

H. M. McElroy Presented Some Startling Statistics, Which Seemed to Indicate the Canal Would Be a Burden on United States Government—Other Side of Question Also Ably Presented.

From the standpoint of the student, the seaman, the engineer, and the politician, the Isthmian canal question was discussed in all its aspects before the Social Union club last evening.

The discussion was preceded by a banquet supper served at the Y. M. C. A. hall, and followed by the election of T. S. Nolan as leader of the next meeting and the selection of "Municipal Affairs" as the subject of the evening.

In introducing the subject Leader M. P. Richardson cited President Roosevelt's concluding statement in his last message: "The question is whether or not we shall build an Isthmian canal." In considering the question of a canal we are at once met by a subject which has entered little into the life of the majority. We have been born and bred under the supremacy of the railroads. We cannot remember when rivers were the sole avenues of traffic. We know little of the sea as a highway, though many of us have visited "The Soo." In my opinion these locks represent one of the most marvellous accomplishments in the mind of man. The Canadian and American locks have a larger tonnage per year than the Suez canal. As the majority of us therefore know little of canals in general, we have asked for a preliminary discussion of the facts concerning the greater ones. Prof. William Norris was then introduced as the first speaker, the subject being "Historic Canals."

The necessity for canals, said Prof. Norris, arose at that period of mankind's development when he realized that he could live better and enjoy life more fully if he and his neighbors worked in harmony. In order to get from the earth the greatest possible amount of sustenance for the support of humanity, the different parts of the earth's surface must be devoted to the production of commodities for which they are most suitable; and the corollary to that proposition is: that in order to make these commodities available for all, there must be such means of transportation and distribution that they may be conveyed rapidly and cheaply from one part of the world to another.

To remedy Nature's defects. While we commonly think of water as a separating element, it was meant rather to unite than to divide. As the groves were God's first temples, so the streams, lakes and seas were man's first highways. All of the early nations were fostered by the water-courses. This form of communication was at first and still remains the cheapest mode of transportation and distribution, no cost of construction being little or no cost of construction as compared with land-ways. But not everywhere could or can man find such means of communication placed to his best advantage. So, in order to acquire the accompanying blessings of waterways, he has tried to remedy Nature's defects by creating artificial connections. For three thousand years the subject of canals has been before the minds of men.

Egypt and Babylonia. Canal history began with the three primary nations of the world—Egypt, Babylonia, and China. In Egypt and Babylonia they were chiefly used for irrigation, although to some extent built 2,000 years before Christ. That they served their purpose we can best judge from Herodotus, who visited Babylon and on his return told the Greeks that irrigated land returned 200-fold for the seed, and added that he didn't dare to tell the whole truth. In Egypt and China at a very early date they were built for commerce. It is quite well established that the Nile had been connected with the Red Sea prior to 1300 B. C., and China's "Grand Canal" was built for commercial purposes about 250 B. C. The latter was built about the same time as the great wall and compares very well with it in magnitude, being 600 miles long—the longest canal in the world today. The Grand canal is still in use and the Suez takes the pace of the former Nile-Red sea canal.

For War Purposes. In the fifth century B. C. the first canal for war purposes was constructed. Xerxes of Persia had sent a fleet against the Greeks but a storm had wrecked it on a rocky Macedonian promontory. Before sending another, he cut a canal so as to escape the fierce storms that prevailed at its extremity. This sea-level canal through the hills, though only a mile in length, was the forerunner of such canals as the Kaiser-Wilhelm or Kiel canal, the one from the Baltic to the Black sea which Russia proposes to build, and our own much agitated project—the Panama canal. Although none of these are for war purposes alone, yet that is one of the primary objects.

Commerce of Nations. France in 1800 carried 48 per cent of her tonnage on her waterways. Holland has always been known as a country of canals. England has 2,500 miles; Germany nearly as many; and in the United States there are 3,000 miles—though some have fallen into disuse. The great canals of Europe at the present time are the Corinthian in Greece, the Amsterdam in Holland, the Cronstadt in Russia, the Kiel in Germany, the Manchester in England and the Suez, which may properly be called an European canal. Germany has several good canals and proposes to build others. The Elbe-Trade is 41 miles long and 10 feet deep and is built for local inland trade. At present it is planned to make Berlin a seaport by digging a canal 25 feet deep from there to the Baltic sea.

Great Kiel Water-Way. Her great ship-canal is the one at Kiel—cutting the Danish peninsula and connecting the North and Baltic seas. This was commenced in 1338 and for a time served for small craft. In 1784 it was enlarged to accommodate boats up to 120 tons burden—about one-half the size of the present Erie canal-boats. But when Kiel became the great naval arsenal of Germany the immense advantages of securing a short and safe passage led to the construction of the modern work. It is now 61 miles long, 30 feet deep, electrically lighted, with tide regulating locks at the ends. Between the ports of Bremen and Lübeck it saves 425 miles in distance and 45 hours in time. Its business has grown from less than a million tons in 1896 to four and a quarter millions in 1901.

Holland and Greece. Most of Holland's canals were built for internal commerce but the Amsterdam, constructed in 1877, is a notable exception. It is 16 miles long and 23½ feet deep. The project of the Corinthian canal which cuts the Isthmus of Corinth and makes an island of the southern part of Greece dates to 600 B. C. The route was prospected and trial pits dug in Nero's time but nothing more was done until 1882 when the modern work was started. It was finished in 1913. Though it saves from 100 to 200 miles it pays little or no expenses.

The Manchester Canal. The Manchester in England illustrates the economic effects resulting from a canal properly placed. Manchester is located about 50 miles from Liverpool and for years she had merely suffered the exactions upon her traffic. Liverpool, having a monopoly, was high in her charges and unaccommodating with her dockage. Manchester took the first steps for a canal in 1828, but the perfection of the steam engine by Stevenson and the building of a railroad caused the project to be dropped. Then the railroads formed a monopoly and the cost of transshipment became so great that Manchester was forced into a commercial decline. The work of building a canal leading to the sea six miles from Liverpool was commenced in 1887 and completed in 1894. It cost \$7,000,000. Two years after the opening the toll paid expenses and the revenue is now fast paying off the debt. Import rates have been cheapened from 40 to 70 per cent. In 1891 there were 5,000 houses untenanted. These have all been filled and 25,000 more built.

The Suez Canal. The Suez Canal was entirely a French project. The idea originated with the first canal belonging to the Great, 1300 B. C. After the Persian conquest it fell into decay but was restored by Ptolemy, and as a result Alexandria became the center of the world's commerce. It was again restored by the Saracens and then filled by them to starve out Mecca. From that time on until 1798 when Bonaparte found its traces it remained untouched. He ordered a survey, but being too busy the plan went no further. In 1847 surveys were made and the feasibility of a sea-level canal established. In 1854 Said Pasha approved DeLesseppe's plans and granted the concession with the understanding that he was to receive 15 per cent of the receipts with no expense. In 1858 a company with \$40,000,000 stock was organized, and in 1859 the work was begun. It was finished in 1869. In 1899 besides paying five per cent interest there was a dividend of \$21 per share. For the ports of the southern Mediterranean to southern Egypt it saves 5,000 miles; for London, 7,000; and for New York, 9,000.

American Canals. The greatest of the American canals are: the Welland between Lakes Erie and Ontario; the Chicago Drainage which is not yet a ship canal; the Erie between Buffalo and Albany; and the American and Canadian canals at "The Soo." The canal was ridiculed for a time, and dubbed "Clinton's big ditch." It was at first little more than a big ditch—though a very long one. Its length was 363 miles. It established the supremacy of New York city, because through it passed the commerce of sixteen states. In 1882 tolls were abolished, the canal having paid for itself. Because of the great development of railroads its commerce is now mostly local. Yet on Nov. 3, the day Panama revolted and made that canal possible to the United States, New York voted to expend \$101,000,000 to enlarge the canal so as to accommodate barges of 1,000 tons. This will undoubtedly bring out new possibilities and give a new impetus to the growth of cities along the route. The American Soo which was built to pass ships through the rapids of the St. Mary's river connecting Lake Superior to Lake Huron. The first lock was put in by the Hudson Bay Co. in 1797. The present locks excel all others in the world. The benefits resulting from the other great canals that have been built are responsible for the universal desire of the American people for the speedy construction of the Panama waterway.

Merits of the Routes. Rev. James Tippet was introduced as a man who had practical knowledge of the merits of the two proposed routes through his service on the Isthmus as an engineer. As early as Philip II, he said, the first survey of the Nicaragua route was made and since that time numerous others have been made. Nicaragua is a wet country. I have known eight inches of water to fall in nine hours. There are two conditions on the west coast—the wet and the wettest. It seems to rain all the time. There is much

quicksand along the San Juan river and innumerable holes that make the country scarcely passable. On one occasion while riding through this region I lost a horse in one of these holes.

Is Not Possible. Nothing is impossible to our engineers and I will not say that it is impossible to construct the canal by the Nicaragua route. Yet there are these considerations: The river is rapid and shallow at Greytown. The treacherous sand at the Boca San Carlos would make it necessary to go down 100 feet. The trade winds are always blowing and this would prove detrimental to boats as the short curves cannot be avoided in the course. Lake Nicaragua is 100 by 45 miles in dimensions and sailors say of it that they never know where the channel is two times in succession. Barring the rain the climate is favorable and the soil fertile. When D. O. Childs was sent down in 1850 the harbor at Greytown was open so that the large ships could enter. This is no longer possible, though thousands of dollars have been expended in dredging and a 1,000-foot breakwater weighted with rocks has been constructed. It would cost a half a million a year just to keep this harbor open and there is no harbor at the other end.

The Panama Route. At Panama, on the other hand, we have two good harbors. The climate, however, is not so good. Yet there is life there if we are careful. When DeLesseppe was there the men were dying by hundreds. Yet it must be overlooked that they were living lives of debauchery in this humid climate. With sanitary regulations enforced I do not believe illness will be a barrier. The two "bugbears" in the way of construction are the Chagres river and the Calabaz hill. The river is midway between the two harbors and flows into Colon. Great difficulty will be encountered in damming it so that it will hold during the torrential periods. At other times it is only a small stream. The hill has already been tunneled and the nature of the rock is known.

The Best Route. From the standpoint of economics and commerce it must be admitted that the Panama route is the best. It has two harbors; it will cost a million and a half dollars less per year to support it; the distance is 47 miles as compared with 170 miles by the Nicaragua route. The cost of building either canal will be about the same. Luxurious cities that might be built up along the latter route, however, will not materialize in Panama. The elimination of the winds which drive away the malaria makes it an unhealthy region in which to live. It will be impossible to build either canal without locks. Five will be required on the Panama route and double ones can be used. Ten single locks will be required for the Nicaragua. In the latter region there are also two hostile nations dwelling side by side along the proposed route and destruction of portions of the canal might occur at any time. So I say that for many reasons the Panama route is the one that should be adopted for our commerce and the commerce of the world.

The Debate Opens. Following Rev. Tippet's address, the debate on the question: Resolved—That the administration is justified in its action towards the Panama revolution, was opened by C. W. Reeder. After studying the history of Panama and the Panama question, and after reading the speeches in the United States senate, he had come to the conclusion that the criticism of the president was mere political subterfuge, and that that august body had resolved itself into a mere factoring campaign literature during the past month. It was decided by the Spooner amendment that the canal is to be built across the Isthmus of Panama. The decision was only limited by "a reasonable time."

Treaty With New Granada. In the first article of the treaty made by the United States with New Granada in 1846, uninterrupted transit across the Isthmus to citizens of the United States is stipulated. So much Colombia guarantees. Has Colombia kept her promises? President Roosevelt in his last message shows that from May 22, 1850 to Nov. 3, 1903—53 rebellions on the Isthmus. United States has been asked to interfere four times and on other occasions has landed marines to protect American citizens and property.

Without Representation. Panama was one of the smallest of the nine departments of Colombia. It was cut off from the others by the mountains and had no representatives in the Colombian congress. It was ruled by a governor general. Though it had no representation, it was furnishing one-third of the revenue for government. This included about \$250,000 tribute from the railroads. Not one cent was expended for improvements such as roads and bridges in Panama. The old Spanish highways were allowed to fall into decay. No schools were provided. So Panama was justified in rebellion if it was rebel.

Our Part of Bargain. In return for Colombia's guarantee of neutrality of the Isthmus and freedom of traffic, United States guaranteed that right of sovereignty which Colombia possessed. No less a man than Seward said that this was not a guarantee against the violence of local factions but against the invasion of any foreign foe. In other words it was a part of the Monroe doctrine.

H. M. McElroy. In introducing H. M. McElroy, the leader said that he had written the negative as well as the affirmative of the genuine article. He thought

the club would be satisfied with "the article." He would speak as a representative of the profession of his boyhood—that of an American naval officer. President Roosevelt has the interests of the American naval officer at heart and never uses any argument in favor of the canal without getting in a hint of that journey of the Oregon around Cape Horn and the advantages to be gained in time by the canal.

Against the Canal. The speaker said that he did not believe the question belonged to party politics. The Panama canal will be built. The majority of the people believe that it should be constructed. Yet one might go through Jacksonville without finding a single person with a real reason why it should be built. It will require from three to five hundred millions of dollars and twenty years of time to construct it. Yet the people are bound to have it. It is in the air. Now for two reasons, and only two, it is unprofitable and foolish undertaking.

Unprofitable and Foolish. The first reason for its construction is the sentimental one: "We must never again be placed in a position where the Oregon will have to go around Cape Horn. Now in the first place the boat did not go around the cape—it went through the straits of Magellan. I traversed the same routes in 1868, under Commodore McDougal on the Powhatan—but there were no arteries in those days. It is true that such a time should never come again. But we can build two great canals in the interest of the proposed investment in Panama. The Oregon was not the only ship that figured in the war with Spain.

The Old Gresham. Do you remember the old revenue cutter Gresham that is now laying off Milwaukee? Then you recall that when hostilities commenced word came to hurry that poor old craft that could be of no more service than an old style river boat to the Atlantic coast. So she was cut in two and taken there. Now, why shouldn't we say with equal seriousness: "The day must never come again when the Gresham might be cut in two again. Let us dig a canal from Chicago to New York at a cost of thirty or forty millions." That disposes of the emotional question.

Commercial Aspects. Then there is the commercial side. I was talking with an intelligent man and asked him what advantages would accrue from the construction of such a canal. He said that the commerce of the world would go through it. I asked him what he meant by the commerce of the world. He said that he included our Atlantic and Pacific coasts, our Atlantic coast and India, and the commerce of Europe with China and Japan. He evidently thought that the whole Caribbean harbor was going to be so overcrowded with ships that there would not be room to swing the yards—it they were sailing vessels. Have you ever stopped and figured out distances?

Some of the Distances. By the Suez canal Bombay is nearer Liverpool by 10,000 miles than it is by our proposed Panama route for the world's commerce. Calcutta is nearer by 9,344 miles; Hong Kong by 4,222 miles; Yokohama by 3,722 miles; Melbourne, Australia by 2,000 miles. What becomes of the European commerce when we look at these figures? And when we come to our own coast, New York is 5,300 miles nearer Bombay by the Suez canal and 4,853 miles nearer Calcutta by the same route. It is true that the New York shipper will be 558 miles nearer the Hong Kong market and 1,705 miles nearer Yokohama by the Panama route. But I would like to call attention to this fact: there are other things to consider besides distances. After the ship has crossed the Atlantic there are way stations—intermediate ports where trading may be done and coal secured. On the Pacific these are few and far between.

Obstacle to Revenue. There would also be this obstacle to revenue. The rate per ton on the Suez is \$1.57. In consequence the sailing vessels and tramp steamers go around the Cape of Good Hope. The great bulk of commerce between England and the Orient continues to go by this route to avoid the toll. Sailing vessels are not being supplanted by steamers by any means. And the same thing would happen in the case of our canal. The cost of maintenance of our canal would be high, the tollage would be high, and if it were to pay expenses would have to be higher. The competition of Panama and Mexican railroads paralleling the canal, as well as those of the United States must also be considered.

Recognition Monstrous. I may have wandered from the question. We recognized the independence of Panama 48 hours after it had seceded from Colombia. It was monstrous. What would we have thought if France, even after we had been engaged in civil war three years, had recognized the independence of the confederacy? It is a part of the law of nations that when one blockades the ports of another all others must remain neutral for a reasonable period of time. They may then step in when their own interests are affected.

Right to Recognize. The speaker did not believe it was a fair way to put the question to say that because we had had rebellion in our own country we had no right to recognize Panama. He called attention to the fact that when the colonies rebelled against England, France recognized them when they were simply rebels sitting at Philadelphia without a constitution. France had since put down a rebellion of its own in Brittany. We recognized Texas. We did not recognize New Granada when it became independent of Spain. It was not policy to do so in the latter case, and it was in the former.

Otto A. Oestreich. The next speaker on the negative was Otto A. Oestreich. He reiterated his colleague's statement that the question was not a party one. The treaty of 1846 was made in good faith before there was any idea of a canal. The neutrality of transit so far as United States was concerned, was guaranteed. How that could be construed as giving us the right to go down and build a canal without Colombia's consent was more than he could see. After fifty years of discussion, the last congress came to the conclusion that it wanted a canal. So it passed the Spooner act providing for the same; primarily that it should be built by the Panama route, but that if concessions could not be secured from Colombia in a reasonable time, that the Nicaragua route should be adopted. The president was given the right of international eminent domain. A treaty with Colombia was ratified by the United States. Then it was up to the Colombian government. They debated and decided not to ratify. Their delaying and delay has nothing to do with the question.

Just a Few Dagos. On Nov. 3 in a little town in Panama, a few red-shirted dagos—I think there were seven altogether—decided to secede. On the 6th the United States not only recognized them as a belligerent power but as one of the family of nations. The fact that there had been 54 rebellions in 53 years was a conclusive argument that should have restrained our government from making any haste to recognize from revolting faction. When Colombia heard there was a rebellion going on there, it wished to put down the insurrection. But our navy was there and we said: "Get on and keep out. In other words, we denied it the right to put down its own rebellion."

International Law. It is a doctrine of international law that no nation is recognized as a belligerent power until it has defined its territory and demonstrated that it can hold that territory for an indefinite period of time. It must have the machinery of law and government. It must have the power to protect alien property and perform its obligations to other countries. Panama had none of these. Think what it would have meant if in the war of secession some nation had stepped in and told the north that it couldn't land troops in the south. Mr. Lane: "That's an impossible proposition."

Mr. Lane. "Colombia couldn't control her coast." "Certainly she was weak." Another thing—our government has vital interests in the matter. Where it is to our interest to be selfish we ought to proceed slowly if we would avoid criticism.

Mr. Lane Speaks. Mr. Lane said that a previous speaker had neglected to tell us how much further the commerce of Europe—Norway, Russia, and Holland—was from the coast of California, Oregon, and Washington, by the Suez canal than it would be by the Panama route.

In answer to questions, Mr. McElroy said that when DeLesseppe presented the matter of an Isthmian canal to our government in 1855 experts went over the matter and figured out that the annual tonnage they could reckon on would be about one and a half million. As far as this country was concerned it was evident that there would be little or no passenger traffic; fruit and light products from California would not be shipped by this route on account of the delay; heavy products would not pass through on account of the expense; it was estimated that the tonnage rate would have to be \$6.90, which no boat could pay. If we build the canal there will be a heavy deficit. I don't say we shouldn't build it. I say there is no money in it.

Dodging the Tax Collector. In the American citizen's attitude toward his debt to the state, at least so far as the rich are concerned, is perceived a steadily strengthening inclination to make fewer and less insistent demands upon himself. He discards the high sense of honor required by his social code and resorts to various devices, scarcely stopping short of downright perjury to dodge the tax collector.—Boston Advertiser

TO LINE UP THE FAIR MINDED NOW

Chairman Bryant Sends Out His Circular Asking for Democratic Names.

Confirmation has been given the statement that the La Follette people were depending a great deal on democratic votes to aid them in the coming caucuses. Letters are being sent out by Chairman Bryant for the names of "fair-minded" democrats whom it is believed will aid the La Follette people and lists of thirty are desired from each assembly district in the state. The letters are being mailed from the La Follette literary bureau in the capitol, which is under the charge of "Tom" Nelson, stenographer to Judge H. G. Stebbins of the supreme court.

Ask Names of Thirty. Following is a copy of the letter which is signed by Chairman Bryant of the republican state central committee:

I will esteem it a great personal favor if you will kindly write in the blank places below the names of thirty fair-minded democrats, who would be especially interested in good state government, voters in your town, together with the postoffice address and occupation of each, and mail list in enclosed addressed envelope. Write only voters in township.

Your prompt mailing of the list will aid the republican cause, as documents and speeches supporting republican principles will be sent from time to time.

Despite these efforts it is not likely the governor will receive the democratic support two years ago.

General Railroad News. F. E. Clark, formerly of La Crosse, has been appointed commercial agent of the Milwaukee road at Cleveland, O.

Harry W. Jameson, formerly passenger representative of the Pere Marquette road in this city, has been appointed district passenger agent, with headquarters at Detroit.

No successor to George C. Conn, as general agent at Milwaukee, has yet been announced by the Pere Marquette road.

Formal announcement has been made of the appointment of E. W. McKenna as assistant to President A. J. Earling of the Milwaukee road.

Gross earnings of the Rock Island for December were \$3,881,582, an increase of \$14,625.

H. C. Cheney, the new general agent of the Chicago & North-Western railroad in Milwaukee, entered upon his duties yesterday. J. H. Martin left for Chicago, where he becomes general agent at the Grand avenue station.

The easiest way to prepare a quick breakfast is to use Mrs. Austin's Pancake Flour.

The Image of His Father. "Well, well," exclaimed the bachelor friend, seeing the baby for the first time, "Jack, he's the dead image of you."

"Don't you believe it," replied he who had been up half the night, "he's the living image if he's anything."

New Occupation for Women. A most curious occupation conceived by a woman is that of a dinner taster. She spends a part of each day visiting houses and tasting dishes intended for dinner. She suggests improvements and shows the cook new ways of preparing dishes.

Colder Weather Coming. The problem of keeping warm during this cold weather is a serious one. The best method known to date is to wear a Chamols Skin Vest.

We have a large stock which during our recent flood was damaged more or less; some were soiled, others only the boxes discolored. We wish to close them out at once and will accept from one-half to two-thirds their value. Practically the vests are as good as new. Both ladies' and gentlemen's styles.

DADGER DRUG CO.

MEAT TALK. Some people are spleen against Chicago meats. Why should they be when no doubt it was shipped from your own vicinity. I claim Chicago meat far superior to home killed beef. In the first place the cream of the herd is bought for Chicago markets, killed, put through the cooling plant, and let hang until fit to cure.

KILLED TODAY and CUT TOMORROW. We handle Chicago meats exclusively. Nice, juicy, tender, the kind that makes you smack and wish you had another pound to finish the meal on.

MEATS. Liver 5c, Pork Chops 10c, Round Steak 10c, Fine Boiling Meat 5c, 7c, 8c, 10c. Salt Pork, Sausage, Corn Beef, Mutton and Veal.

EXTRA! GROCERY SPECIALS. Tomorrow from 2 o'clock p. m. until 4 p. m. we make 1 pkg. Magic or Yeast Foam 5c, 2 doz. Clothes pins, all for 5c, Fine Dairy Butter 22c, 1 lb. pkg. Baking Powder 5c, 1 lb. pkg. Enamel Starch 5c.

Geo. F. Carle. 7 N. MAIN ST. Old phone, 368. New phone, 238.



A SAMPLE TON. of our coal will give such perfect satisfaction that it will secure your patronage for ever after. For baking, heating or cooking, and for household purposes generally, our coal is unexcelled. It is clean and gives a clear, steady fire, and will throw out more heat, while lasting longer, than any other coal on the market.

BADGER COAL CO. City Office Peoples Drug Co. Main Office, Academy St. Phone 76

Myers Grand Opera House. PETER L. MYERS, Manager. Telephone 609

Friday, Feb. 5th. The May Davenport Burlesque Company. Two and One half Hours of Merriment. Prices 25c, 35c and 50c. Sale Opens Friday

COAL AND WOOD. Best grade Scranton and Hocking Coal. Best grade Soft Coal. Fine Oak and Maple Wood, sawed or split as preferred. Prompt delivery.

HERMAN LEHTFUS. Phone 30. Milwaukee and Marion Sts.

GOOD THINGS. We want you to try our HOME MADE DOUGHNUTS, COOKIES and PIES. Navel Oranges, Fresh and Canned Meats. P. JAMIESON, 113 Milwau Ave. Phone 30.

The First National Bank. OF Janesville, Wisconsin. Capital and Undivided Profits \$500,000.00. Directors: S. B. SMITH, Pres., L. E. CARLE, Vice Pres., JOHN E. BAXTER, Cashier, A. P. LOVEMAN, T. H. RUSSELL, H. RICHARDSON, O. H. HOWE. A Strictly Commercial Business Transacted.

PURE ..and.. SPARKLING. Buob's beer contains only the purest of materials in its manufacture. We deliver direct from the brewery in either pint or case lots.

South Side Brewery, PHONE 141.

You Should Know... that we are "Dry Cleaning"

Carl Brockhaus, Steam Dye Works. Goods called for and delivered. 59 E. Milwaukee St. New Phone

...Forty Years Ago...

Janesville Daily Gazette, Wednesday, February 3, 1864.—The Ladies of the Soldiers Aid Society are requested to meet tomorrow at the room of the society, from 10 o'clock a. m. to 3 p. m. By order.

Lost.—A fur muffler and glove, about one week ago. The finder will confer a favor by leaving it at this office.

Water Witch.—The regular meeting of this company will be held at their hall on Thursday evening next. A full attendance is requested. R. W. Rothrock, Clerk.

Rescue Hook and Ladder.—Members of this company are requested to be at their place of meeting, this Wednesday evening, at half past seven o'clock. R. Geddes, Secy.

The Bank of England has raised the interest to 8 per cent.

The London Times of the 21st has a report that Denmark has offered to suspend the obnoxious constitution and address.—If such an offer has been made it will for a time avert the imminent danger of war.

New York, Feb. 3.—The Steamship

America from Bremen, via Southampton, Jan. 20th, has arrived. Three hundred pounds sterling specie has been sent by the Bank of England to France. Demands for discounts in London are heavy.

New York, Feb. 3.—A special to the Herald, dated headquarters West Virginia, Feb. 2nd, 8 p. m., states that Col. Mulligan this morning drove the enemy from Burlington and Morefield Junction in Patterson Creek Valley. At noon 500 of Ross' rebel cavalry attempted to burn the North Branch and Patterson Creek bridges and cut the telegraph. They were driven off without doing any serious damage. The fires were put out and the rebels pursued by the Pennsylvania cavalry.

Deserters Still Coming In.—A Virginian just from Berkeley County, Va., states that rebel deserters are coming in large numbers, all expressing themselves as tired of serving in the rebel ranks, and all anxious to take oath under the Amnesty Proclamation. A large number have already done so, and one company of redeemed rebels have been sent to the field in our service, and another is soon to follow.

Calumet Baking Powder

A wonderful powder of rare merit and unrivaled strength.

AMONG THE WORLD'S WORKERS

News Notes From Various Sources of Great Interest to the Workingman.

Idle glass workers at Marion, Ind., will hereafter receive a benefit of \$10 per week during idleness.

The determination of the window glass workers in the mountain district of Pennsylvania to insist on the Philadelphia wage agreement is likely to bring about a general suspension of all of the factories in that district for the remainder of the present year.

Miners at Houghton, Mich., are on strike because of reduced wages.

Secretary Cortelyou of the department of commerce and labor said recently of the new department: "We have had no precedents to guide us, but have tried to perfect our organization on business lines. Fifteen bureaus, ten thousand employees, ten million dollars in disbursements—these figures give you in the briefest form a slight idea of the magnitude of this new executive establishment. Our bureaus are not localized, but in almost every instance extend to all parts of the United States. This new establishment is a great department of peace. Its conquests are to be made along the lines of commerce and industry. Its mission is to 'foster, promote and develop' good markets, good wages, and good feeling—if these and kindred results shall come in some degree from the department's developments, those who have tried earnestly to build for its future will feel that their work has not been in vain."

The cut stone contractors east of Denver have formed an organization of employers to be known as the National Cut Stone Contractors' Association, and will operate in conjunction with the National Building Trades Employers' Association and the National Quarry Owners' Association.

The new organization is to promote and protect the interests of its members and further the use of stone as a building material; to exert united efforts to cheapen the cost of cut stone, so that it may be used in preference to substitutes, to deal with the labor situation and to encourage the formation of association of cut stone contractors.

The lockout that has existed in the building trades of Paterson, N. J., for the last month has been declared off, and the 1,500 men who have been kept out of employment through its operations have returned to work.

The jury in the case of the thirteen union men charged with conspiracy in blowing up property of the Sun and Moon mine of Georgetown, Col., with dynamite, returned a verdict declaring the defendants not guilty.

The street railway strikers of Bloomington, Ill., have received the first consignment of automobiles with which they will compete with the Street Car Co. The strikers intend to operate twelve automobiles, each holding sixteen passengers along the railway lines, charging five cents fare and giving transfers.

800 hack and carriage drivers of St. Louis are on strike.

Grandpa—"I feel like a youngster, like a youth of 20 years, strong and healthy. I lay it all to Hollister's Rocky Mountain Tea." Good for the aged and infirm. 35 cents, tea or tablets, A. Voiss' Pharmacy.

Quick Run from Chicago By the Leaves Chicago every evening at half-past seven o'clock over Pennsylvania Short Lines, arrives Pittsburgh 7:45 a. m. Pullman drawing-room sleeping cars and buffet serving luncheon and breakfast. Inquire to C. L. Kimball, A. G. P. Agt., No. 2 Sherman street, Chicago, about this favorite train for Chicago-Pittsburgh travel.

Another Wonder of Science.

Science has proved that Dandruff is caused by a Germ.

Science is doing wonders these days in medicine as well as in mechanics. Since Adam lived, the human race has been troubled with dandruff, for which no hair preparation has heretofore proved a successful cure until Newbro's Hairdressing Preparation that kills the germ that makes dandruff or scurf by digging into the scalp to get at the root of the hair, where it saps the vitality; causing itching scalp, falling hair, and finally baldness. Without dandruff hair must grow luxuriantly. Sold by leading druggists. Send 10c. in stamps for sample to The Herpicide Co., Detroit, Mich.

People's Drug Co. and King's Pharmacy, Special Agents.

Visit the National Capital on New York Ticket

Without extra fare via Pennsylvania Short Lines. In addition to the advantage of traveling over matchless roadbed in solid vestibuled trains, passengers may make a side trip on Pennsylvania and New York tickets, visiting Washington and Baltimore without paying additional fare. Ten days' stop-over in each city; also at Philadelphia. Confer with C. L. Kimball, A. G. P. Agt., No. 2 Sherman street, Chicago, about this convenience.

THE LOAN OF A NICKEL

(Original.)

The trolley car conductor was coming, clanking his puncher as he came. I took a nickel out of my vest pocket; a lady who sat next to me opened a hand satchel, but not finding what she expected, was evidently much distressed. Nearer came the puncher and more disturbed appeared the lady.

"Fare," said the conductor.

"I handed him 10 cents. Supposing that I was paying for the lady beside me, he punched twice and passed on."

"Will you kindly give me your address?" asked the lady. "I wish to return your loan."

"What loan?" I asked.

"You paid my fare."

"I rather say the conductor made a mistake."

"Your address, please."

I took out my card with my address engraved upon it and handed it to her.

The next day a messenger brought me an envelope containing a nickel.

A couple of weeks later I received by mail a ticket marked "Complimentary" to an amateur entertainment given for charity. I was puzzled. Such tickets are not usually complimentary. Besides, I was abundantly able to pay. Curious to learn more of the matter, I attended the show, which was given in a small theater. My seat was one of the best in the house, right in among the creme de la creme. Beside me sat a lady, who looked at me as if she wondered how I, not in the swim—I was a newcomer to the city—could have got into that part of the house. I looked over the audience with a large net, but saw no one I had ever seen before. When the performance was over I left the theater no wiser than when I entered it.

On reaching my rooms, I put my gloves in my lavender pocket and felt a small parcel. Unwrapping it, I opened a little pasteboard box and took out a scarf pin of a unique design. There was nothing to identify it, and I concluded it must have been placed there by mistake when my coat was hanging in some public place. After that I thought nothing of either mystery, though I longed for one glimpse of the woman I had loaned a nickel.

Two years later I was traveling in a railway carriage in England, and, though it was early in the afternoon, I fell asleep. When I awoke I noticed that there had been a change in the occupancy of the compartment. Before me sat a lady, and the moment I looked at her I saw that she was the woman whose street car fare I had paid. Her eyes were bent on a book, and she gave no sign of being aware of the presence of one she had met before. Since she was not looking at me, I had plenty of opportunity to look at her.

Now, I defy any one to be looked at by one in whom he or she is interested and not betray consciousness of the fact. It seemed to me that the lady was reading very rapidly. I waited to see how she would act when her glance fell upon me. She did not seem inclined to put down the book and when she did so took pains to avoid seeing me. My diagnosis of her actions was that she had recognized me, but did not wish to give me a chance to open an acquaintance. Then the guard put his head in and said:

"Tickets!"

Here was a pretty chance for revenge. I fumbled in my pocket for a ticket which I purposely failed to find, watching the lady's expression as I did so. She showed no especial interest in my discomfiture, but turned and whispered something to an elderly man, her father, beside her.

"What? Um! Can I be of any assistance to you, sir?"

"I am sorry to trouble you, but my funds are all in letters of credit and—"

"Permit me, sir." And, taking out his pocketbook, he asked, "To what point?"

"I am traveling for pleasure, and it doesn't matter. I shall stop where you stop, draw money, and then I will not inconvenience myself by having to send you the amount of your loan."

"As you wish, sir." Then to the conductor, "Ticket to Edinburgh, please," and my fare was paid.

I proposed to keep in touch with the travelers till I could learn more about the lady, who gave no evidence whatever of seeing anything in the incident to point to a former incident. I exchanged cards with her father with thanks.

On the evening of my arrival at Edinburgh I called on my benefactor to return my loan. He had gone out, but his daughter responded to my card. As she entered the room I saw her cast a quick glance at the pin I wore in my scarf, then look away in evident fear that I had noticed her interest in it. The pin was the one I had found in my own coat pocket after the charity entertainment at the theater. A sudden revelation flashed through my brain. It had been put in my overcoat pocket by the lady who sat next to me in the theater, who was her confederate.

"I am fortunate," I said, "in the opportunity to thank you for a delightful evening several years ago at a theater and for the beautiful souvenir you gave me of the occasion."

There was a flush of scarlet; then, recovering herself, she said:

"They were in acknowledgment of the loan you made me in a street car and especially for the delicate manner in which you made it."

Nevertheless I was not so modest as to consider the favors she had shown me a mere return of the loan of a nickel. I made the most of the situation, and after a tour in company with her and her father we returned to America to celebrate our wedding.

ALBERT COSWELL.

TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY

Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. E. W. Groves' signature is on each box. 25c.



van Houten's Cocoa

A perfect beverage—rich in nitrogenous elements.

Best & Goes Farthest

Chicago to Muncie Drawing-room Sleeping Car. Runs over Pennsylvania Short Lines via Converse, leaving Chicago 9 o'clock p. m. daily, arriving Muncie next morning. Returning, sleeping car leaves Muncie 11:45 p. m. daily, arriving Chicago next morning. Berths and private compartments reserved by communicating with C. L. Kimball, A. G. P. Agt., No. 2 Sherman street, Chicago.

Very Low Rates to the Mardi Gras and Winter Resorts. Via the North-Western line. On account of the Mardi Gras, excursion tickets will be sold to New Orleans, Mobile and Pensacola, Feb. 9 to 14, inclusive, also to New Orleans, on Feb. 15, for trains arriving at New Orleans by noon of Feb. 16, with favorable return limits and stop-overs. Excursion tickets are also on sale daily, at reduced rates, to the principal winter resorts in the United States and Mexico. For full information apply to agents, Chicago & North-Western R'y.

Home-seekers' Excursions to the Northwest, West and Southwest, and Colonist Low Rate West. Via the North-Western line. Excursion tickets at greatly reduced rates are on sale to the territory indicated above. Standard and tourist sleeping cars, free reclining chair cars and "The best of everything." For dates of sale and full particulars apply to agents Chicago & North-Western R'y.

Excursion Rates to Wisconsin Dairymen's Convention at Platteville. Via the North-Western line. Excursion tickets will be sold at reduced rates Feb. 9, 10 and 11, limited to return until Feb. 13, inclusive. Apply to agents Chicago & North-Western R'y.

Home-seekers' Excursions to the Northwest, West and Southwest, via the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul railway. Effective only on the 1st and 3d Tuesday of each month. Special reduced round-trip excursion tickets will be sold to territory indicated above, and one way colonist low rates west. For details apply to agent C. M. & St. P. R'y.

Round Trip Excursion Tickets to Platteville, Wis. Via the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul R'y, for the Wisconsin Dairymen's convention at Platteville, special reduced excursion tickets will be sold February 9, 10 and 11. Return limit until Feb. 13, 1904.

To California, Union Pacific & North-Western line. Two solid fast trains through California daily. The Overland Limited (electric lighted throughout) less than three days en route. Leaves Chicago, 8:00 p. m. Another fast train leaves Chicago, 11:35 p. m. Apply to agents Chicago & North-Western R'y.

Sleeping Car for Youngstown Leaves Chicago 7:30 P. M. Daily. Over Pennsylvania Short Lines, arrives Youngstown 6:25 a. m. N. W. Castle 7:05 a. m. Address C. L. Kimball, A. G. P. Agt., No. 2 Sherman street, Chicago, for special information about fares and reservations.

The Overland Limited. The traffic department of the Chicago & North-Western R'y has issued a handsome descriptive booklet of the Overland Limited, the most luxurious train in the world, and of the Chicago, Union Pacific & North-Western line, the route of this famous train to the Pacific coast. Fully and interestingly illustrated. Copy mailed to any address on receipt of 2-cent stamp, by W. B. Kniskern, P. T. M., Chicago.

Low Rates to Mardi Gras at New Orleans, La. Via the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul R'y. Round trip excursion tickets will be sold Feb. 9 to 14, inclusive, to New Orleans, Mobile and Pensacola, with favorable limits and stop-over privileges. Special reduced winter tourist tickets are also on sale daily to principal winter resorts. For rates and other information apply to ticket agent.

LODGE CALENDAR.

Masonic. Western Star Lodge, No. 14, F. and A. M.—1st and 3rd Tuesday. Janesville Lodge, No. 65, F. and A. M.—2nd and 4th Monday. Janesville Chapter, No. 5, E. A. M.—1st and 3rd Thursday. Janesville Commandery, No. 2, K. T.—2nd and 4th Thursday. Janesville Chapter, No. 69, O. E. S.—2nd and 4th Wednesday. I. O. O. F. Wisconsin Lodge, No. 14.—Every Wednesday. Janesville City Lodge, No. 90.—Every Tuesday.

Rock River Encampment, No. 8.—1st and 3rd Friday. Canton Janesville, No. 8, Patriarchs Militant.—2nd and 4th Friday. American Lodge, No. 28, D. of M. 2nd and 4th Saturday. Social and Benefit Club.—1st Thursday. Janesville Lodge, No. 171, D. of M.—2nd and 4th Thursday. Catholic Knights of Wisconsin. Branch, No. 60.—1st Sunday. Elks. Janesville Lodge, No. 254.—Every Tuesday.

G. A. R. W. H. Sargent Post, No. 20.—2nd and 4th Friday. W. I. Sargent Corps, No. 21, W. H. U.—Every Alternate Tuesday. Hibernians. Division, No. 1.—2nd Sunday. Knights of the Globe. Janesville Garrison, No. 10.—2nd and 4th Tuesday.

Rock River Tent, No. 61.—1st and 3rd Monday. Rock River Live, No. 71. Ladies of the Maccabees.—1st and 3rd Monday. Knights of Pythias. Oriental Lodge, No. 22.—Meets every Friday.

Modern Woodmen of America. Janesville Camp, No. 35.—1st and 4th Monday. Crystal Camp, No. 182.—2nd and 4th Wednesday.

National Union. Janesville Council, No. 238.—1st Tuesday.

United Workmen. Fraternal Reserve Association meets first and third Thursdays at Good Templars' hall. Olive Branch, No. 30.—2nd and 4th Friday.

Olive Lodge, No. 27, Degree of Honor. 1st and 3rd Wednesday. Olive Lodge, No. 28, Degree of Honor. 1st and 3rd Thursday. Badger Council, No. 223, Royal Arch.—2nd and 4th Monday. Independent Order of Foresters.—4th Monday.

Myrtle Workers of the World.—1st and 3rd Tuesday. Omega Council, No. 214, Royal League. 1st and 3rd Tuesday. Woman's Catholic Order of Foresters. 1st and 4th Tuesday.

Heaven's Band, 2nd and 4th Tuesday. Colony, No. 2. H. B. F.—4th Tuesday. St. Patrick's Court, No. 318, W. C. U. meets 1st and 3rd Mondays in the month, at West Side Odd Fellows' Hall.

Crystal Camp, No. 132, N. A. Rock River Chapter, H. of L. N. A. Ben Hur Court, No. 1. Tribe of Ben Hur.—2nd and 4th Thursday.

Knights of Columbus.—1st and 3rd Thursday. People's Lodge, No. 400, I. O. G. T.—Every 3rd Friday.

Bower City Verein, No. 31, Germania Unterzungenlocher, meets 1st and 3rd Friday. Janesville Council, No. 108, U. C. T.—1st and 3rd Saturday.

Janesville Assembly of Equitable Fraternal Union, No. 171, meets the 1st and 3rd Mondays of each month at the Caledonian hall, Carle block.

Retail Clerks' Union.—3d Tuesday. Janesville City Lodge, No. 90.—Every Tuesday.

Janesville Assembly of Equitable Fraternal Union, No. 171, meets the 1st and 3rd Mondays of each month at the Caledonian hall, Carle block.

Labor Organizations. Journeymen Barbers' Union.—1st Monday. Painters, Paperhangers & Decorators Union.—1st and 3rd Monday. Journeymen Tailors' Union.—2nd Monday.

Leather Workers. Brewers' Union.—1st and 3rd Tuesday. Retail Clerks' Union.—3d Tuesday. Machinists' Union.—2nd and 4th Tuesday.

Federal Labor Union.—1st and 3rd Wednesday. Typographical Union.—1st Wednesday. Trades Council, Building Trades Council.—2nd and 4th Wednesday.

Woodworkers' Union.—4th Thursday. Hosiery Makers' Union.—2nd Wednesday. Boot & Shoe Workers' Union.—1st Thursday.

Plumbers' Union.—1st and 3rd Thursday. Janesville Union.—1st and 3rd Thursday.

Amalgamated Sheet Metal Workers' Union.—1st and 3rd Friday. Bricklayers & Masons' Union, Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen.—1st and 3rd Saturday.

International Association of Railway Clerks meets first Thursday in Beloit and third Tuesday in Janesville. Interior Freight Handlers and Warehouse Men's International Union No. 67 meets first and third Wednesdays.

Carpenters' Union.—1st and 3rd Friday. Women's Union. Label League.—2nd and 4th Friday.

Day Laborers' Association of North America.—3rd Friday.

Left-Handed Persons. Prof. Lombroso, as the result of his observations on left-handed, and left-sided people finds that among 1,000 soldiers and operatives the proportion of left-handed people is 4 per cent among men and 5 to 8 per cent among women. Among criminals the quota of left-handed was found to be more than tripled in men and more than quadrupled among women.

Business Directory

Flour and Feed

DOTY. The place to buy and sell grain and corn. The best place in Janesville to have your grain ground. New Mill. Largest capacity.

Graphophones.

BURNHAM. Speed your one evening listening to the sweet strains of the Edison Phonograph. No. 101 College Street. Janesville. Large assortment. Reasonable Prices. Burnham Co., Janesville, Wis.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS

JAMES MILLS, M. D.

Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat a Specialty

GLASSES ACCURATELY FITTED. 22 West Milwaukee St., Janesville, Wis. Phone—New, 121; Old, 161.

Dr. Frederick C. Lindstrom, OSTEOPATH.

Office Hours: 9 to 12—2 to 5. Suite 322-23 Hayes Block. Telephone 129. Janesville.

C. W. REEDER, LAWYER, Justice of the Peace.

Room 4, Carpenter Block, Janesville.

W. F. HAYES, EYE SPECIALIST.

At F. C. Cook & Co., every Saturday. Chicago address.

103 State St., Columbus Memorial Building.

RAILROAD TIME TABLES

Chicago & N. W. Leave / Arrive

Chicago, via Clinton, 7:40 am / 12:40 pm

Chicago, via Clinton, 8:00 am / 1:00 pm

Chicago, via Clinton, 8:20 am / 1:20 pm

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THE JANESVILLE GAZETTE.

Entered at the postoffice at Janesville, Wisconsin, as second class mail matter.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION
Daily Edition—By Carrier
One Year\$4.00
Six Months\$2.50
Three Months\$1.50
Daily Edition—By Mail
CASH IN ADVANCE
One Year\$4.00
Six Months\$2.50
Three Months\$1.50
Long Distance Telephone, No. 77
Business Office77-2
Editorial Rooms77-3



Generally fair tonight; Thursday colder with variable winds.

NOTICE TO PATRONS
Subscribers will confer a favor by reporting to the office any neglect on the part of carrier boys in the delivery of the paper. The boys are instructed to put the paper in mail boxes wherever they are supplied, and to call "paper" on delivery.
GAZETTE PRINTING CO.

THE COUNCIL AND THE FRANCHISE.

That the business men of Janesville are thoroughly aroused concerning the importance of an interurban line to Madison is apparent to the most casual observer. These same business men assisted in elevating to office a few men in whom they had confidence, both as to honesty and good judgment, whose duty it is to conserve the best interests of the city.

While there has been no occasion to question their honesty, it has become necessary, in mass meetings assembled to say that they are losing in judgment, and that a more liberal policy should be adopted. The first meeting held was significant, and the second one, to occur next Friday evening will be of greater importance.

The Gazette has no interest in the men promoting the Southern Wisconsin project, except as fellow citizens who are working for the betterment of the city. The senior alderman from the second ward seems possessed of the notion that the paper is trying to "run things." It never requires very much foresight for a publisher to discover the drift of public sentiment, and it is no particular display of wisdom that prompts a paper to get in line and advocate the wishes of the people. The alderman from the second ward seems slow in making the discovery that public sentiment is all one way on the Madison railway question.

It is a well known fact that Janesville is not holding her own so far as county patronage is concerned. Any business man will tell you that this country trade is not as good as it was ten years ago.

There are various causes which contribute to this falling off in trade. The mail order houses are making heavy inroads in the rural districts and unless the merchants meet this competition intelligently and persistently the evil will continue to grow.

The city of Beloit is losing her trade because of the narrow policy pursued by her council in dealing with the interurban line on freight privileges, and Rockford is the gainer. Better to have freight cars along the line than grass growing in the streets.

Janesville can not afford to make the same mistake. The city needs every facility for reaching the country and every interurban line should be encouraged.

It is possible for a city to be too conservative. We are living in a progressive age, and this fact is fully realized by every man in business. The council will do well to listen to the voice of public sentiment by granting concessions sought.

"HOLIER THAN THOU."
The world has always had a limited class of men who pose as reformers. Men who wrap about themselves a cloak of self righteousness, and who profess to occupy a pedestal above the common herd. Their sense of moral vision is so acute that they are able to discern sin and depravity on every hand and they make it their peculiar mission to champion reform movements in every direction.

If in the church, they are loud professors of Godliness. In the business world they are equally pronounced in advertising personal honesty, and in the political world they express sympathy for the deluded masses urging "God's patient poor" to assert their rights, and throw off the shackles of bondage with which corporate wealth has controlled them.

This class of men, whether found in the church, the business or political world, will always bear watching. The fact is generally recognized that men are made of the same kind of clay the world over, and it is also

generally conceded that the great majority of mankind believe in honesty and practice it. The man who advertises his virtues never needs to advertise his weaknesses, for they always come to the surface.

The state of Wisconsin for the past four years has been under the leadership of an impractical reformer. Loud professions have been heralded from the house-tops and the average citizen has been told repeatedly that he was the unconscious victim of corporate oppression and political chicanery.

All sorts of reform measures have been advanced, and the fair name of the best state in the union has been traduced and vilified both at home and abroad.

The caucus and convention system, as old as the state itself has been denounced as corrupt. The railway corporations, which have contributed so largely to the development and prosperity of the state, have been accused of beating the state out of millions of dollars in taxes, and this modern Moses of political reform has exhausted every effort to make the people believe that he possessed a peculiar brand of wisdom and honesty only enjoyed by a select few.

The railroad pass, which every man regards as a great evil who does not possess one, has been heralded as a menace to the welfare of the state, and stringent legislation has attempted to drive it from the soil, but the official household was supposed to be immune from contamination, until one of the subordinates in the legal department was found to be a victim. This department of law and justice was also supposed to set the pace for moral reform, but it did not hesitate to defy public sentiment by appropriating mail intended for other parties.

This is modern reform in the state of Wisconsin in the year of our Lord 1904. It is advocate by a class of officials who belong to the "holier than thou" class. The republican party has tolerated this sort of nonsense long enough and it is time to call it halt.

It is all well enough to travel on a pass, and it was not considered a crime until the days of modern reform. Judge Bancroft is undoubtedly a good man but he is a poor disciple of advanced civilization as taught at the State Capital these days.

The court of public opinion, the largest court in the land, has already passed judgment on the act of Attorney General Sturtevant. This judgment will not be reversed by any action which may be taken later by the authorities.

Every merchant in Janesville can increase his trade, in the county, and shut off the inroads of mail order houses, by thorough and systematic advertising. The Weekly Gazette reaches nine-tenths of the farmers in the county.

Public sentiment demands an interurban line to Madison in the interests of prosperity and public sentiment is usually right. The council will do well to think twice before taking final action.

The way to get business is to go after it, and keep everlastingly at it. The world moves fast and the man behind the procession is always at a disadvantage.

It is currently reported that state administration forces are dictating postoffice appointments in the first district. Straws show which way the wind blows.

The governor's speech at Milton Junction was free from abuse, and contained much valuable information.

If you have anything to sell, let the people know it in some way, and don't be afraid to quote a price.

Reform is a good word to conjure with, but a hard proposition when free transportation is involved.

PRESS COMMENT.
Milwaukee News: It's real mean in Levi to hang on and embarrass his friends.

Chicago Tribune: Every dog faced man has his day. Peace to Jo-Jo's ashes.

Racine Journal: Preserve our courts from partisan politics. The judges should not be held to any political party or state executive.

Grant County Herald: The game wardens in the third district will now be given the word from headquarters to "get busy."

Baraboo Republic: The open season for the trapping and killing of Wisconsin fur-bearing animals, including muskrats, martens, fisher, otter and mink, begins Feb. 1, and ends May 1. Trappers and hunters, however, were already active securing the skins before this and the wardens of the state have been busy but failed to capture any of the trappers.

Milwaukee Sentinel: Willie Hearst's cake may be dough, as a Memphis exchange says, but some needy politicians think none the worse of it for that.

Cincinnati Commercial Tribune: Possibly that latest decree of S. R. D., awarded to President Harper, of the university, simply means Stand arduus Rockefellerensis! Donationalibus.

Baltimore American: An Italian theorist thinks a certain small river in Italy contains radium, basing this opinion on remarks in Pliny, Virgil and other writers of their time. It

cannot be brought against this theorist that he is hasty in jumping to conclusions.

Chicago Record-Herald: A Maryland judge has sent a man to jail for two years for refusing to work. Young Willie K. Vanderbilt is still in Florida breaking automobile records.

Kansas City Star: A Dodge City bootlegger admits that he made most of the stuff he sold as whiskey. His formula was: One gallon of alcohol, two gallons of water, and one pound of prunes, half pound of tobacco and one ounce of glycerin. Boil the prunes and squeeze the juice out, and the same with the tobacco, and thoroughly mix. "Tals," he says proudly, "makes a fine drink; and is warranted to do the work." He used to keep it in kerosene cans to avoid suspicion.

AFTER READING A LATE NOVEL.

What choked his utterance?

Why was there a long pause?

How long did her heart stand still?

Who deserted the ballroom, and why?

Why did the town nestle among the hills?

What was it that she swept out of the room?

What made him flock the ashes from his cigarette?

What made the house stiffer than death that night?

What made her suspect that he had been drinking?

Why did she feel a mantling blush steal over her cheeks?

Why did the cold wind that fanned their cheeks feel so good?

When confronted by the lawyers, why was he visibly affected?

What made her look back on that day all the rest of her life?

Why were her hands so nerveless when she let the telegram drop?

How did it happen that a strange sense of unrest swept over him?

Why did it seem to her as if all the light had gone out of her young life?

Why did she never look more strangely beautiful than upon that evening?

Why was she the life of the whole gathering when her heart told her that all was lost?

Why did the dog look up at that moment and wag his tail, as if he, too, understood her?—Tom Mawson in Life.

WIT AND WISDOM.

It is useless to advertise for lost confidence.

Some men die young, some get married and some run for office.

Politeness is the art of being agreeable to disagreeable people.

If a girl really jumped at a proposal wouldn't that be a silly thing to do?

Dowie proved that Chicago is still a thousand miles beyond New York.

A woman is always proud of her age before she is 20 and after she is 60.

When a man advertises for a wife the woman generally pays dear for the "ad."

When a man takes a fatal dose of matrimony it is not always with suicidal intent.

The ladies are having a dog show in New York and the dogs are winning all the prizes.

I always sympathize with the dog which has to take care of the woman at the business end of a string.

Good Business Opportunity

On account of the illness of my wife I find it imperative to move to a milder climate and will dispose of my interest in the Robinson Brewing Co., located here in the city.

This concern has a branch in Milwaukee and a very extensive trade in that city as well as in the towns surrounding Janesville. There is no end to its possibilities. Write or inquire

F. P. WILLIAMS, Janesville, Wis.

My house for sale 206 South Bluff street.

A POINT

Which we would have you take into consideration is the fact that Jersey Lily Flour will make more bread than some of the fancy patent flours now on the market. Do not take our word for this but try yourself. You may be surprised to find that you saved ten or fifteen cents on a sack of flour that you have been in the habit of buying but that you also had twenty or twenty-five cents worth of bread by so doing. This statement you can easily prove. Ask your grocer for a sack.

ASK YOUR GROCER.

JENNISON BROS. & CO.,

JANESVILLE, MINN.

FLOUR.

THE JANESVILLE DAILY GAZETTE, WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 3, 1904.

THE BEST BY THE TEST.

NONE SUCH MINCE MEAT

In 10c Packages with List of Valuable Premiums.

FLORIDA PHILOSOPHY.

Jealousy is the indigestion of a fool.

To lose money ill is bad, but to get money ill is a crime.

No dictionary can contain the words expressed by human eyes.

Govern the lips as if they were palace doors, the King within.

The proper use of words is the way that other people will understand them.

Some men are so narrow that they would not make a splash if they fell into a pond of water.

Self-interest is but the survival of the animal in us. Humanity only begins for man with self-surrender.

"A good-night blessing" is a message that comes with greater meaning than the power of Kings—it cheers lonely hearts and brightens the way for the coming struggles of the day.—Florida Times-Union.

WANT ADS.

WANTED—A tenant to rent a farm of 170 acres on Rock Creek, six miles east of Janesville, on the Grand River road. Terms reasonable; either for cash rent or on shares. Apply to Fisher & Oestreich, 205 Jackson Bldg.

WANTED—Lady to manage office. Must be stenographer, type writer, and understand book-keeping. Address S. Gazette.

WANTED—Two or three furnished rooms suitable for light housekeeping. Second ward preferred. Address S. Gazette.

WANTED—Warm room and board, with bath room privileges, near library, by elderly gentleman. Address S. Gazette.

WANTED—Men to learn barber trade. Splendid chance for distant applicants. Board and tools given. Good reason to start. Few weeks complete. Steady practice, expert instructions. Catalogue mailed free. Alton Barber College, Chicago, Ill.

WANTED—by student attending school—Place to work mornings, evenings and Saturdays for book. Address S. Gazette.

WANTED—One or two furnished rooms on first floor; light, heat and bath. Must be near business center. Address S. Gazette.

WANTED—A girl for general housework. Mrs. Wm. Morris, 161 Madison street.

WANTED—Attention! Ladies! Earn \$20 per hundred writing short letters from a p. y. Address stamped envelope for particulars, Michigan Society Co., Ann Arbor, Mich.

FOR SALE—A milk muf, on Milwaukee street, Saturday afternoon. Finder return to office of F. A. Spoon, and receive reward.

MANOLIN instruction given. Inquire at Cullen Flats, Flat 4 South Main street.

FOR SALE—A large, new, and modern house, with a good garden, at 1000 N. Main street. Inquire at 1000 N. Main street.

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CHEVALIERS AT A GRAND BALL

CANTON JANSVILLE HOST AT A BRILLIANT AFFAIR LAST NIGHT. APPEARED IN FULL REGALIA

Grand March, led by Capt. Koebelin and Miss Fathens, an Inspiring Spectacle—Many Visitors.

Resident in their beautiful regalia the members of Canton Janesville No. 9 of the Patriarchs Militant and their guests from other cantons, participated in the second annual military ball at Assembly hall last evening. The ball-room was hung with bunting and flags and Smith's orchestra of six pieces discoursed entrancing music from a platform ornamented with palms. The grand march, led by Capt. Fred Koebelin and Miss Fathens, commenced at half-past eight o'clock and there were sixty chevalliers and their ladies in line. The hour-glass and serpentine figures were features of the march and the spectacle was thoroughly enjoyed by the seventy other couples invited to take part in the festivities.

Many Visitors Present. A special car from Rockford brought a large delegation from that city. Included in the number from Canton Eureka were: Capt. Mark Jardine, D. C. Stoddard, major on the department's staff, David Calvert, Carl Johnson, D. H. Davis, Oscar Malmgren, Horace Johnson, C. D. Olsen, C. A. Gustafson, Edward Spurrell, N. H. Billeit, Bert Jardine, A. J. Hollenberg, Arthur Person, and H. H. Lennholm. Nearly all of the chevalliers were accompanied by their wives and daughters. Capt. L. O. Holmes of the Barbours canton and wife were also present. Capt. Holmes holds the department office of grand scribe.

The Committees. Dancing was continued until one o'clock. The local canton was formed in 1898 and now has fifty members. The committees in charge of the entertainment last evening were: Arrangements—Commandant J. A. Fathens, Lieutenant Fred L. Smith, Ensign Harry P. Robinson, Past Commandant Fred H. Koebelin, Past Commandant Chas. W. Schwartz. Reception—Past Commandant and Mrs. C. Schwartz, Com. and Mrs. Jas. A. Fathens, Lieut. and Mrs. Fred L. Smith, Ensign Harry P. Robinson, Past Commandant and Mesdames C. D. Child, Leslie Holmes, L. L. Nelson, J. P. Wright. Floor—Ensign Harry P. Robinson, T. O. Howe, Otto E. Smith, W. Z. Winbiger, G. H. Webster.

FRUIT GROWERS HOLD MEETING

Are in Session at Madison Today. Nine Other Conventions Will Be Held.

The annual convention of the Wisconsin State Horticultural society opened in the capitol at Madison Tuesday with a large attendance. This is the first of nine state farmers' organizations that will hold their annual meetings in Madison this week. The convention was opened with a brief address by President T. E. Loope of Eureka, who congratulated the fruit growers of the state on the advances they have made in their business in the last decade and predicted increased prosperity for them in the coming decade. After the convention committees had been appointed, the program of papers and addresses was taken up.

C. L. Pearsons of Baraboo and Geo. J. Kellogg of Lake Mills discussed "Strawberries." Byron Hillier of Waukegan, "The Growing and Marketing of Small Fruits;" C. L. Richardson of Chippewa Falls, "Small Fruit Culture;" A. L. Hatch of Sturgeon Bay, "The Best Small Fruits to Raise;" J. J. Menn of Norwalk, "County Fair Premiums on Small Fruits;" J. L. Hartwell of Dixon, Ill., "The Relations of Experimental Stations to Horticulture;" William Toole of Baraboo, "Plant Breeding;" and L. H. Palmer of Baraboo, "Apples." The presentation of these topics was followed by a general discussion. Last night Professor William Treloar, of St. Louis gave an illustrated lecture on landscape gardening. There is a large exhibit of prize fruits. The annual meeting of agriculturists, under the auspices of the state board of agriculture, and that of the Agricultural Experiment association, composed of graduates of the State Agricultural college, will open tomorrow.

"I FEEL FOR HIM" IS OFTEN HEARD

An Expression Frequently Heard from Those Who Do Not Work Out of Doors.

Those who are obliged to hustle around out doors in the severe weather are not as bad off as some of those who can turn their backs and huddle in the warmth of indoors. The expression "I feel for him" was heard quite frequently the last few days. It generally came from those contentedly huddled around the good old friend heater, when they happened to get a glimpse through the window of some individual rushing along the street with his hands in front of his face trying to keep warm. The inside fellows might be lucky now in some respects, but wait until next July or August and the feeling of sympathy will run vice versa. As long as one is bundled up well outdoors life in this zero atmosphere is not so terrible as it seems. For instance take the rural mail carriers. They are obliged to make "stomach" drives through the country each day. For a good share of the distance they must face the sharp wind but they get around none the worse for their experiences. The local postoffice has seven carriers and the only inconvenience they have on their trips during the cold wave was in the form of snow drifts. There are no cold feet or frost bitten ear complaints among them.

BRIEF BITS OF LOCAL NEWS

Dill pickles, Nash. Y. P. S. dance. Hand Sapolio, Nash. Talk to Lowell. Nabisco sugar wafers, Nash. A. O. U. W. dance Feb. 4. Canned corn, Sc. Nash. Invitations are out for the Y. P. S. hop Tuesday evening, Feb. 9th. 20 Mule Team borax, Nash. Attend our special clearing sale of winter goods. T. P. Burns. 3 lbs. fancy cranberries, 25c. Nash. Smith's orchestra will furnish the music in Assembly hall for the Y. P. S. hop Tuesday evening, Feb. 9th. Rockford cups, cup and saucer in every package. Nash. Liberal prizes will be given at the A. O. U. W. mask ball at Assembly hall, tomorrow night, February 4th. Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday, 8 bars Santa Claus soap, 25c. Nash. Corner Stone, the best patent flour on earth, \$1.20 sac. W. W. Nash. Mrs. Helen M. Willis and daughter, Miss B. E. Willis, of Denver, Col., are visiting at the home of W. W. Willis, 206 Locust street. Mrs. Willis and daughter have been visiting through Iowa, Missouri and Illinois since last October. Corner Stone, Corner Stone, \$1.20. Nash. Hello, jolly can, Brownangelon. Nash. The King's Daughters of the Baptist church will meet Thursday afternoon at 2 o'clock in the church parlors for work. Be sure and bring scissors, thimbles and needles. Calumet baking powder, Nash. New white clover honey, 14c lb. Nash. All who have attended former A. O. U. W. masquerades have always had a good time. Be sure you are present this time. At Assembly hall tomorrow night. The best 50c tea on earth. The best 25c coffee on earth. Nash.

\$12 ladies' cloaks for \$4. \$15 ladies' cloaks for \$6. \$22.50 ladies' cloaks for \$7.50. Attend our special clearing sale, T. P. Burns.

LONDON'S REPORT ON THE FUR SALES

Several Hundred Animal Skins Are Shipped Annually from the Bower City.

According to a recent report received from the London fur markets, the figures show a great increase over former years, and this has considerably weakened the price on several grades of skins. However, prices are fairly well maintained. Mr. L. Kennedy of this city has the name of being one of the heaviest dealers in skins in the southern part of the state of Wisconsin and is establishing an enviable name for the Bower City in the fur markets. Following is a table of the animal furs sold in 1903 and 1904 at the London sales:

	1903	1904
Raccoons	80,000	83,852
Muskrat	1,800,000	1,239,943
Skunk	270,000	204,648
Opossum	55,000	46,812
Mink	100,000	63,981
Marten	25,000	14,501
Fox Red	11,000	6,044
Fox Grey	15,000	12,202
Fox White	5,000	5,032
Beaver	6,500	8,676
Bear	5,000	2,038
Wolf	10,000	12,248

It will be seen that the offerings of bear, marten, mink, muskrat, raccoon, red fox and skunk are far in excess of the offerings of a year ago. There was no surprise about the skunk but it was a great surprise about the muskrat because it was thought there would be a scarcity. Speculators have been paying most any price average that was necessary in order to buy them. Nothing has been expected for skunk, have been paid by unposted buyers. Prices have been declining on both muskrat and skunk for the past two weeks. Now it is thought they will decline heavily. Notably bear and beaver, furs have been on a high basis considering the condition of the manufactured fur trade. Receipts most kinds are plentiful and may go lower as the season advances.

TOBACCO TALK BY A MERCHANT

H. L. McNamara Tells Milwaukee People We Have a Million and a Half of Tobacco in Sheds.

"We have \$1,500,000 worth of tobacco still on the poles in the hands of the farmers," said Vice President H. L. McNamara of the Wisconsin Retail Hardware association, whose home city is Janesville, at the Republican house. "As a result of this business has been rather quiet with us for some time."

"What is the matter? Has the bottom dropped out of the tobacco market?" inquired a member of the association.

"No. The market is all right. It is the weather. If you will order the weather clerk to give us a few days in the shape of a thaw, we will furnish you with all the tobacco you want, and will put a large number of our people at work. You can't handle the weed when it's frozen. It would break to pieces."

GONE TO THEIR FINAL REWARD

Charles Dixon, Funeral services over the remains of the late Charles Dixon were held at his Milton avenue home this afternoon at 1:30 o'clock. The Rev. Warner officiated. The interment was at Oak Hill cemetery.

William James — The remains of William James arrived in the city from Elgin at 1:35 this afternoon and were taken to Oak Hill cemetery for interment. The Rev. J. H. Tippett conducted the services at the grave.

Turpin's Pistol Sold. Dick Turpin's pistol was sold to a man recently for \$25.75.

BOYS, BEWARE OF THE GIRLS

THINK WELL THIS YEAR, BEFORE YOU SAY, YES.

LOOK WELL INTO THE FUTURE

Examine Their Features and Be Guided by What You Find Written There—A Few Tests.

So much has been said about Leap Year and the last chance that many a girl will have for four years more to be married that it may be well to give the poor unsolicited man a few tips on who to accept and who not to. Monday night the youth and beauty of the city attended the Leap Year party at Central hall. Perhaps on the way home some of the coy young men who were the guests of heart and hand including their pocket and bank books. Perhaps they asked for a few days to make up their minds regarding the situation. If this be so then the following clipping from the Grant County Herald may help them in their dilemma.

A single glance at the bridge of a dainty aquiline or the tip of a tiny pug nose may warn you against a lifetime of domestic squabbles. Adeline may have the eyes of a saint and the voice of a siren, but if she is a girl with a narrow nose that shows a long curve from base to lip beware of her. When she and you are made one she will be the one. At nineteen the curve on the bridge of her nose may be ever so slight; there may be no suggestion of a lump in the center of the delicate feature; the pointed tip may be softened into the lines of youth. But at twenty-nine the storms of matrimony and the worries over the grocery bill will have worn that tip to sharpness you could not have dreamed of; the hump will have become a story, really, and you will have discovered what it is to pay the rent of a house and yet have no rights in it. Wherever she is, the girl with the curved nose must be the manageress. If you are a weak and tender creature, in need of a back bone, she is just what you want; but if you desire a tender, clinging little vine, who will stand by you while you steer the matrimonial ship, do not choose the girl with the curving nose. She not only must but will have her hand on the rudder.

The girl with the broad, flat nose, on the other hand, with the profile that is not a profile, but a smudge, is the disposition that you can walk all over with your muddy boots and still find sweet and sunny. Here is the heart that will bear true love, no matter what time you may plant upon it. From the time when she signs all her pickles and candy with the girls at school to the time when she gets up on cold winter mornings to make the fire for her husband the girl with the broad nose is used to obliterating herself as her nose is obliterated. She is broad-minded as she is broad-nosed. She will humor all a man's faults and weaknesses, will hand him his pipe with a smile and invite him to smoke all over the house. "Play poker with him in the evenings, instead of reading his lecture on the curse of cards, and sit up until 2 o'clock in the morning to make him a cup of coffee when he comes in rather the worse for wear."

A Comfortable Bombazier. The girl with the pig-like profile, the little retroussé nose that looks so cunning and tractable, is perhaps the greatest surprise in the matrimonial lottery. She is so dainty and doll-like that the great, big fellow who fancies he is getting a bit of Dresden for his breakfast table, is astounded when, after six months of matrimony, he finds himself being led around like a lamb with a rope about his neck. Her rule is all the more absolute because it is subtle, and the man in the case never fully realizes of pulling him around by the hair. She gets everything she wants in this world from the time she begins wheeling sugar plums out of her nurse up to the time that she succeeds in coaxing a seakink jacket out of her husband. But she is a practical, comfortable sort of a little person, a good manager of household finances, and at all times clever and sane. If you don't mind being bamboozled she is about the most interesting type of wife you can find.

There is one type of woman who goes through the world successfully solely on the strength of her profile. She is the woman with the so-called Grecian nose. Usually she is large and over-stupid and statuesque, but so imposing in appearance that she manages to hold an important position wherever she goes without doing the least thing to merit it. She is made president of her club simply because she looks impressive in a chair of honor. The husband adores her and treats her with deference that is due her Grecian nose. But the man who marries the woman with the Grecian profile has to work for his honors. She requires a handsome setting and invariably being without energy, and she sits quietly back and allows somebody to make it for her. In her quiet, cold way she is the personification of selfishness. Her egoism is unbounded. Yet she has her points of excellence. To the day of her death she is good to look upon. She does not fade or wither like her equiline or pug-nosed sister. Her beautiful immobile face keeps its contour long after her struggling husband has ceased to struggle. If you want a pretty picture, warranted to wear well and to adorn your drawing room, a wife who will always be a credit to you and make your neighbors wives appear insignificant, marry the girl with the irregular nose.

The girl with the irregular nose is in a class all by herself. She is a fascinating creature, full of possibilities. She was never born to be married. She yet she possesses most of the charming attributes that man demands in a wife. Stupid she is never; she is seldom bad tempered; clever

(Continued on Page 8.)

SOCIETY.

D. S. Kennedy of Beloit spent yesterday in the city.

Mrs. Nelson Dudley is seriously ill at her Locust street home.

Mrs. W. G. Wheeler and Miss Mabel Jackman will entertain a number of ladies at cards this evening at the former's East street home.

Rev. Father Meyer of Jefferson spent the day as the guest of Rev. W. A. Goebel.

Malcolm R. Jeffris, son of Mr. and Mrs. M. G. Jeffris, accompanied Mr. and Mrs. F. J. Bailey on their southern trip this morning.

At the Jackson street home of Mrs. R. W. Frick yesterday afternoon a number of ladies were entertained at a six-number euchre. The guests were received by Mrs. Frick and Miss Sanger. Light refreshments were served at the conclusion of the playing. The lucky number prize was awarded Miss Smiley. The ladies entertain again Saturday afternoon.

This morning at 9:30 Rev. A. H. Harrington united in marriage Mrs. Anna Phelps and Mr. E. D. Clary of Burlington, Iowa, at the home of the bride's sister, Mrs. Ollie Klenow, 50 Wheeler street. The ceremony was a simple one and only the immediate relatives of the bride were present. Mr. and Mrs. Clary left on the noon train for Burlington, Iowa, where they will make their home. Mr. Clary is superintendent of the gas works at that city.

The dancing party given by the Mystic Workers of the World at East Side Odd Fellows' hall last evening was attended by over seventy-five couples and was a great success in every particular. The music was furnished by Prof. Hatch's orchestra and nearly every number was greeted with applause. "Home Sweet Home" was played at one o'clock.

The marriage of Attorney William Dougherty and Miss Dougherty was solemnized by Rev. Father Ward at Beloit this morning, and the happy couple left for a short honeymoon trip from which they will return to reside in Janesville. Mr. Dougherty is best man and Miss Rose Dougherty, a sister of the bride, was bridesmaid. The groom is a member of the legal firm of Dougherty & Palmer and has a large circle of warm friends in this city. The bride is also highly esteemed in both cities.

Mrs. George M. McKey entertains Saturday evening at her Park place home in honor of Miss Butterfield of Minneapolis and three young ladies from the state university who are to accompany Miss Elizabeth McKey on her week-end visit home.

NEW BUSINESS FIRM

L. A. Sherman Associates Himself With J. W. Scott. A new business-firm has been formed under the name of Scott & Sherman, who will carry on a general fire and life insurance business, together with real estate and loans. L. A. Sherman has associated himself with J. W. Scott who has carried on a successful business the past few years. Both gentlemen are well known and both are particularly well adapted to the line of work in which they have embarked. It is expected that several lines that will adapt themselves readily to the business will be added in the near future. The offices of the firm are located in the Phoenix block, room-2.

Citizens' Mass Meeting. A mass meeting of the citizens of Janesville is hereby called to meet on Friday evening, February 5th at 7:30 o'clock p. m. at the assembly chamber of the new city hall for the purpose of taking action concerning the freight clause in the franchise for the proposed inter-urban railway between Janesville and Madison.

A. H. SHIELDON, C. S. PUTNAM, EDWIN F. CARPENTER, W. H. GREENMAN, S. C. BURNHAM, R. L. MCNAMARA, R. M. POSTWICK, JR., EDWIN FIFIELD, FRANK D. KIMBALL, J. A. CRAIG. Dated Feb. 1st, 1904.

CURRENT NEWS NOTES

Annoying Error: An annoying error occurred in a personal reported in these columns yesterday. Policeman Vail of Chicago is a brother of Mrs. Arquette and not of Mrs. Appleby, as stated.

Shipped Horses: Mr. Maxfield and Mr. Millmore of this city have shipped two race horses to Beloit for the races to be held there tomorrow. Frank Kohler shipped 19 calves to the Chicago market last night.

Belleflower Apples

are noted for their eating qualities. They have a rich, mild, mellow flavor. We have just four barrels on hand so don't wait.

Price, 40c a peck

DEDRICK BROS.

PLANS OF CLUB WILL COME UP

MEETING CALLED TO CONSIDER PROJECTED CITY CLUB.

WILL MEET THIS EVENING

If Is Not Probable That Plans Will Be Perfected at the Session Tonight.

Steps toward perfecting the organization of the proposed Janesville club are to be taken this evening at the meeting that is called for 7:30 at the city hall. It is not expected that anything further than an informal discussion of plans and the selection of a committee to investigate the situation and make a report at a later meeting will be accomplished tonight, but the general sentiment regarding the cost and purposes of the club will be ascertained.

Many Interested. Since the matter was first taken up a week ago considerable interest has been shown in the club and it is thought that the question of dues and location will be quickly settled and the club formally organized. Some of the gentlemen who signed the subscription paper are in favor of purchasing a club house site and fitting the building up in first class style.

Other Plans. Another plan is to have several rooms downtown fitted up with all the perquisites of a model club. It is probable that the sense of the night's meeting will be to have a committee appointed who will look up the matter or organization and location and make a report at a later meeting to be called next week.

REV. S. D. MERRILL HAS LEFT BELOIT

Accepts a Call to Become Pastor of a Presbyterian Church in California.

Rev. Charles D. Merrill, for many years a resident of Beloit and southern agent for the Wisconsin Children's Home society, has accepted a call to the First Presbyterian church at Glendale, California, and has gone to begin his pastorate.

Rev. Merrill is the father of Edward and Allen Merrill, athletes who have brought great fame to Beloit college. "Big Ed" was at one time the most prominent athlete in the middle west. Allen Merrill was the Beloit player who scored against the Wisconsin varsity football eleven in the Milwaukee game in 1902. He was also catcher on the championship baseball team last year.

Arquette Case Adjourned: The hearing of Mrs. Hannah Arquette was this afternoon adjourned to Tuesday morning on account of the continued illness of the chief witness.

Elks Initiate: Henry Cooley was "initiated" last evening by the Janesville lodge of Elks. A social session followed the initiation ceremonies.

Diamond Drops Table Syrup per gallon 25c Makes Pancakes Delicious.

Good Plug Chewing Tobacco, per lb., 25c

Green Stringless Beans 10c 3 for 25c

White Wax Beans 10c can, 3 for 25c

Ralston's Breakfast Food 15c pkg., 2 for 25c

White House Coffee never fails to please the epicure, 2 lb. cans 75c

It's a regular 40c per lb. grade

Our 50c Tea is a world beater—all tea. Mrs. Austin's Pan Cake Flour, 3 pkgs. 25c

Pur. Gold Flour, none better.

BAUMANN BROS.

No. Main St. Both Phones, 260.

Clean, Dependable.

COAL.

The free burning, non-clinker kind—the product of the best mines. Wood-slabs or hard wood.

J. F. SPOON & CO.

Yards, North River St.; New Phone 211; City office corner River and Milwaukee Sts.; New Phone 35; Old Phone 538.

DECISION AS TO COMPANY'S RIGHTS

Corporation May Not Put Poles Just Where It Pleases—Supreme Court So Decides.

By a decision of the supreme court handed down yesterday property owners of Janesville who object to unsightly telegraph, telephone or trolley poles will have some redress against the corporations who desire to place them where they will regardless of the wishes of the property owner. It is a decision of great importance to the owners of property proposed to be injured by the erection of unsightly poles by public service corporations. The case was in the supreme court Tuesday morning in the case of E. W. Malone against the Waukesha Electric Light company. The opinion was written by Justice Winslow and substantially declares that the interests of the property owner are paramount to those granted by franchise to the corporation.

The corporation in question proposed to erect a pole in front of the residence of the owner, notwithstanding his objection. He applied for an injunction and upon the appeal to the supreme court is sustained in his position. The court holds that the franchise did not give the corporation the right to place poles wherever it chose against the objection and protest of the owner. The property owner's rights must be considered paramount until the board of public works specifies the particular spot in the street where the pole may be placed.

Fine dairy butter—that special make—better than any other make in Rock Co., 25c lb.

Fresh made sweet apple cider, 35c gallon.

Best rib roast, 10c lb.

Best round steak, 10c lb.

Cero Fruit, 5c package.

Boiling beef, 6c to 8c lb.

Very rich soft New York cream cheese, 15c lb.

Bioggett's buckwheat flour, very popular make, 10-lb. sack, 30c.

Bioggett's self-rising buckwheat and pancake flour, 3 for 25c.

Absolutely pure maple sugar, early spring run, 15c lb.

Special—Very small tender sweet peas, regular 15c to 18c goods; 2 cans for 25c, \$1.50 per doz.

Swift's premium breakfast bacon, 17c lb.

Best 3-lb. canned apples, 7c.

Best sour pickles, 25c gal.

Best table syrup, 25c gal. can.

GRUBB PRODUCE CO.

One of the boys who is getting ready to attend the big

A. O. U. W. MASK BALL at Assembly Hall, THURSDAY, FEB. 4th. Four liberal prizes for the best and most comical costumes.

SMITH'S PHARMACY. Kodaks and Kodak supplies. Two Registered Pharmacists.

STOVE BARGAINS

Scranton Coal

EGG, RANGE AND NUT It's all heat. It burns up clean.

WALDENISA... The best Smokeless Coal ever offered in the market. Try it and you'll like it.

Peoples Coal Co.

Yard, 2 Adams St., New Phone 203, City Office, Hudson Drug Co., Phone 118.

\$35.00 You save just \$15 clear

THE FAIR STORE.

THE Gas Range With Free Connections \$12.00

You can do with the gas range what you cannot do with other stoves.

F. A. TAYLOR

River Street. Risk Building

NEW GAS LIGHT CO.,

Mid Winter Weddings...

Fancy Clocks, Cut Glass, Candelabra, Marbles, Bronzes, Solid Silver, Bric-a-Brac.

Hall, Sayles, & Fitch "The Reliable Jewelers."



Keeps You Busy

filling the furnace these cold days incidentally your coal supply is getting low. Our ECONOMY COAL is just what you want. Phone us and we'll rush the order.

Janesville Coal Co. Phone 59. Office, Riverside Laundry. Yards, South River & Oak Sts.

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SMITH'S PHARMACY. Kodaks and Kodak supplies. Two Registered Pharmacists.

One of the boys who is getting ready to attend the big

The Mississippi Bubble

By EMERSON HOUGH

Author of "The Story of the Cabbage," "The Girl at the Halfway House," etc.

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CHAPTER XXXII.

THE GRAND MONARQUE.

On a great bed of state, satin draped, flanked with ancient tapestries, piled sickeningly soft with heaps of pillows, there lay a thin, withered little man—old, old and very feeble. His face was shrunken and drawn with pain; his eyes, once bright, were dimmed; his brow, formerly imperious, had lost its arrogance. Under the coverings which, in the unrest of illness, he now pulled high about his face, now tossed restlessly aside, his figure lay, an elongated, shapeless blot, scarce showing beneath the silks. One limb, twitched and drawn up convulsively, told of a definite seat of pain. The hands, thin and wasted, lay out upon the coverlets; and the thumbs were creeping, creeping ever more insistently, under the cover of the fingers, telling that the battle for life was lost, that the surrender had been made.

It was a death-bed, this great bed of state; a death-bed situated in the heart of the greatest temple of desecrated earth in all the world. He who had been master there, who had set in order these miles of stately columns, those seas of glittering silk and crystal, he who had been magician, builder, creator, perverser, debaser—he, Louis of France, the Grand Monarque, now lay suffering like any ordinary human being, like any common man.

At length even the last energies of the once stubborn will gave way. The last gasp of the falling breath was drawn. The herald at the window announced to the waiting multitude that Louis the Fourteenth was no more.

"Long live the king!" exclaimed the multitude. They hailed the new monarch with mockery; but laughter and sincere joy and feasting were the testimonials of their emotions at the death of the king but now departed.

On the next day a cheap, tawdry and unimposing procession wended its way through the back streets of Paris, its leader seeking to escape even the edges of the mob, lest the people should fall upon the somber little pageant and rend it into fragments. This was the funeral of Louis, the Grand Monarque, Louis the lustful, Louis the bigot, Louis the ignorant, Louis the unhappy. They hurried him to his resting-place, these last servitors, and then hastened back to the places to join their hearts and voices to the rising wave of joy which swept across all France at the death of this beloved ruler.

Now it happened that, as the funeral procession of the king was hurrying through the side streets near the confines of the old city of Paris, there encountered it, entering from the great highway which led from the east up to the city gates, the carriage of a gentleman who might, apparently with justice, have laid some claim to consequence. It had its guards and coachmen, and was attended by two riders in livery, who kept it company along the narrow streets. This equipage met the head of the hurrying funeral cortege, and found occasion for a moment to pause. Thus they passed, the one going to his grave, the other to his goal, the two men with whom the France of that day was most intimately concerned.

There came from the window of the coach the voice of one inquiring the reason of the halt, and there might have been seen through the upper portion of the vehicle's door the face of



"LONG LIVE THE KING!"

the owner of the carriage. He seemed a man of imposing presence, with face open and handsome, and an eye bright, bold and full of intelligence. His garb was rich and elegant, his air well contained and dignified.

"Gullauime," he called out, "what is it that detains us?"

"It is nothing, Monsieur L'as," was the reply. "They tell me it is but the funeral of the king."

"Eh bien!" replied Law, turning to one who sat beside him in the coach. "Nothing! 'Tis nothing but the funeral of the king!"

CHAPTER XXXIII.

EVER SAID SHE NAY.

The coach proceeded steadily on its way, passing in toward that quarter where the high-piled, peaked roofs and jagged spires betokened ancient Paris. On every hand arose confused sounds from the streets, now filled with a populace merry as though some pleasant carnival were just beginning. Shopkeeper called across to his neighbor, tradesman gossiped with gossamer. Even the stolid faces of the plodding peasants, fresh past the gate-tax and

bound for the markets to seek what little there remained after giving to the king, bore an unwonted look, as though hope might yet succeed to their surprise.

"Oho! Marie," called one stout dame to another, who stood smiling in her doorway near by. "See the fine coach coming. That is the sort you and I shall have one of these days, now that the king is dead. God bless the new king, and may he do young! A plague to all kings, Marie. And now come and sit with my man and me, for we've a bottle left, and while it lasts we drink freedom from all kings!"

"You speak words of gold, Suzanne," was the reply. "Surely I will drink with you, and wish a pleasant and speedy death to kings."

John Law and his companions heard broken bits of such speech as this as they passed on.

"Ah, they talk," replied he at last, turning toward his companions, "and this is talk which means something. Within the year we shall see Paris upside down. These people are ready for any new thing. But"—and his face lost some of its gravity—"the streets are none too safe to-day, my lady. Therefore you must forgive me if I do not set you down, but keep you prisoner until you reach your own gates. 'Tis not your fault that your carriage broke down on the road from Marly; and as for my brother Will and myself, we cannot forego a good fortune which enables us at last to destroy a certain long-standing debt of a carriage ride given us, once upon a time, by the Lady Catharine Knollys."

"At least, then, we shall be well acquit on both sides," replied the soft voice of the woman. "I may, perhaps, be an unwilling prisoner for so short a time."

"Madam, I would God it might be forever!"

It was the same John Law of old who made this impetuous reply, and indeed he seemed scarce changed by the passing of these few years of time. It was the audacious youth of the English highway who now looked at her with grave face, yet with eyes that shone.

Some years had indeed passed since Law, turning his back upon the appeal of the wide New World, had again set foot upon the shores of England, from which his departure had been so singular. Driven by the gods of remorse, it had been his first thought to seek out the Lady Catharine Knollys; and so intent had he been on this quest, that he learned almost without emotion of the king's pardon which had been entered, discharging him of further penalty of the law of England. Meeting Lady Catharine, he learned, as have others since and before him, that a human soul may have laws inflexible; that the iron bars of a woman's resolve may bar one out, even as prison doors may bar him in. He found the Lady Catharine unshakable in her resolve not to see him or speak with him. Whereat he raged, expostulated by post, waited, waylaid, and so at length gained an interview, which taught him many things.

Rejected, as he was now, by the new ministry of England, none the less every capital of Europe came presently to know John Law, gambler, student and financier. Before every ruler on the continent he laid his system of financial revolution, and one by one they smiled, or shrugged, or scoffed at him. Baffled once more in his dearest purpose, he took again to play, play in such colossal and audacious form as never yet had been seen even in the gayest courts of a time when gaming was a vice to be called national. No hazard was too great for him, no success and no reverse sufficiently keen to cause him any apparent concern. There was no risk sharp enough to deaden the gnawing in his soul, no excitement strong enough to wipe away from his mind the black panorama of his past.

He won princely fortunes and cast them away again. With the figure and the air of a prince, he gained greater reputation than any prince of Europe. Upon him were spent the blandishments of the fairest women of his time. Yet not this, not all this, served to steady his energies, now unbalanced, speeding without guidance. The gold, heaped high on the tables, was not enough to stupify his mind, not enough though he doubled and trebled it, though he cast great golden markers to spare him trouble in the counting of his winnings. Still student, still mathematician, he sought at Amsterdam, at Paris, at Vienna, all new theories which offered in the science of banking and finance, even as at the same time he delved still further into the mysteries of recurrences and chance.

In this latter such was his success that losers made complaint, unjust but effectual, to the king, so that Law was obliged to leave Paris for a time. He had dwelt long enough in Paris, this double-natured man, this student and creator, this gambler and gallant, to win the friendship of Philippe of Orleans, later to be regent of France; and gay enough had been the life they two had led—so gay, so intimate, that Philippe gave promise that, should he ever hold in his own hands the government of France, he would end Law's banishment and give to him the opportunity he sought, of proving those theories of finance which constituted the absorbing ambition of his life.

Meantime Law, ever restless, had passed from one capital of Europe to another, dragging with him from hotel to hotel the young child whose life had been cast in such feverish and unnatural gyrations. He continued

to 'challenge every' hazard, fearless, reckless, contemptuous, and without wretched, as one must be who, after years of effort, found that he could not banish from his mind the pictures of a dark-floored prison, and of a knife-stab in the dark, and of raging, awful waters, and of a girl beautiful, though with sealed lips and heart of ice. From time to time, as was well known, Law returned to England. He heard of the Lady Catharine Knollys, as might easily be done in London; heard of her as a young woman kind of heart, soft of speech, with tenderness for every little suffering thing; a beautiful woman, whose admirers listed scores; but who never yet, even according to the eagerest gossip of the capital, had found a suitor to whom she gave word or thought of love.

So now at last the arrogant selfishness of his heart began to yield. His heart was broken before it might soften, but softened at last it did. And so he built up in his soul the image of a grave, sweet saint, kindly and gentle-voiced, unapproachable, not to be profaned. To this image—a which of us has not had such a shrine!—he brought in secret the homage of his life, his confessions, his despair, his hopes, his resolutions; guiding thereby all his life, as well as poor mortal man may do, failing ever of his own standard, as all men do, yet harking ever back to that secret sibil, reckoning all things from her, for her, by her.

There came at length one chastened hour when they met in calmness, when there was no longer talk of love between them, when he stood before her as though indeed at the altar of some marble deity. Always her answer had been that the past had been a mistake; that she had professed to love a man, not knowing what that man was; that she had suffered, but that it was better so, since it had brought understanding. Now, in this calmer time, she begged of him knowledge of this child, regretting the wandering life which had been its portion, saying that for Mary Conynge she no longer felt horror and hatred. Thus it was that in a hasty moment Law had impulsively begged her to assume some sort of tutelage over that unfortunate child.

It was to his own amazement that he heard Lady Catharine Knollys consent, stipulating that the child should be placed in a Paris convent for two years, and that for two years John Law should see neither his daughter nor herself. Obedient as a child himself he had promised.

"Now, go away," she then had said to him. "Go your own way. Drink, dice, game, and waste the talents God hath given you. You have made ruin enough for all of us. I would only that it may not run so far as to another generation."

So both had kept their promises; and now the two years were done, years spent by Law more manfully than any of his life. His fortune he had gathered together, amounting to more than a million livres. He had sent once more for his brother Will, and thus the two had lived for some time in company in lower Europe, the elder brother still curious as ever in his abstruse theories of banking and finance—theories then new, now outlived in great part, though fit to be called a portion of the great foundation of the commercial system of the world. It was a wiser and soberer and riper John Law, this man who had but recently received a summons from Philippe of Orleans to be present in Paris, for that the king was dying, and that all France, France the bankrupt and distracted, was on the brink of sudden and perhaps fateful change.

With a quick revival of all his highland superstition, Law hailed now as happy harbinger the fact that, upon his entry into Paris, the city once more of his hopes, he had met in such fashion this lady of his dreams, even at such time as the seal of silence was lifted from his lips. It was no wonder that his eye gleamed, that his voice took on the old vibrant tone, that every gesture, in thought or in spite of thought, assumed the tender deference of the lover.

For the Lady Catharine herself there had been also many changes. The death of her brother, the earl of Danbury, had wrought many shifts in the circumstances of a house apparently pursued by unkind fate. Left practically alone and caring little for the life of London, even after there had worn away the chill of suspicion which followed upon the popular knowledge of her connection with the escape of Law from London, Lady Catharine Knollys turned to a life and world suddenly grown vague and empty. Travel upon the continent with friends, occasional visits to the old family house in England, long journeys in this or the other city—such had been her life, quiet, sweet, reproachless and unrequited. For the present she had taken an hotel in the older part of Paris, in connection with her friend, the countess of Warrington, sometime connected with the embassy of that Lord Stair who was later to act as spy for England in Paris, now so soon to know tumultuous scenes.

But now the carriage had arrived at the destination named by Lady Catharine. Law sprang out, hat in hand, and assisted Lady Catharine to the curb. A passing flower girl, gaily offering her wares, paused as the carriage drew up. Law turned quickly and caught from her as many roses as his hand could grasp, handing her in return half as much coin as her smaller palm could hold. He turned to the Lady Catharine, and bowed with that grace which was the talk of a world of gallants. In his hand he extended a flower.

"Madam, as before!" he said. There was a sob in his voice. Their eyes met fairly, unmasked as they had not been for years. Tears came into the man's eyes, the first that had ever sat there; tears for the past, tears for that sweetness which once might have been.

(To be Continued)

Ask your grocer for Mrs. Austin's Pancake flour. Fresh and delicious.



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Hand in hand with style goes wearing quality. This, together with the choicest leather and superior workmanship, places Mayer shoes in the front rank of shoe perfection. Demand the best. Insist on having Mayer shoes and look for the trade-mark on the sole.

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The Sweetest Gift of Love.
What shall I give her—my little girl? With the soft dark eyes and the averted net.

Of treasures, with many a sun-bright curl? What shall I give her—my love, my pet? What shall I give her of beauty and bliss? To match the bright curls that she gives me to kiss?

My love! I have given her that! 'Tis old—Old as her life, though her face is young; I have given my darling my heart to hold. With the sweetest songs that my heart has sung.

There is nothing to give her save only The kiss on the curls that she gives me to kiss!

She is climbing up to my arms—I see The light of heaven in her lovely eyes; Over the face and the life of me—'Tis curl on curl in its splendid fling! 'Tis kiss to kiss, the curls that she gives me to kiss!

—Frank L. Stanton.
Four doctors said I would die of stomach troubles and appendicitis; three packages of Hollister's Rocky Mountain Tea made me well and healthy.—Daniel Winston, Burlington, Vt. 35 cents.

RIC's Fine Harbor.
Ric has one of the finest natural harbors in the world. It is more than twice as large as the New York lower bay and is sixty-eight square miles larger than the lower and upper bays together; and over one-third of it is deep enough for the largest vessels. But still many millions of dollars must be spent on it to make it a first class port.

Not Afraid of Any Mule.
A farmer near Cape Girardeau, Mo., who means business, has put in front of his house a fence post in front of his house. "Wanted—Too big a mule, fifteen hands high. If you can trade come and let me see you. Don't keep for meanness. Kin handle any mule this side of hell."

Bright's Disease and Diabetes News

San Francisco, October 26th. To Peoples Drug Co., and King's Pharmacy.

Dear Sirs: There are daily occurrences in this city that ought to be known all over the world. A gentleman, an octogenarian, a distant relative of Robert Fulton, of first steamship fame, has saved the lives of hundreds (probably thousands) after they were believed to be beyond human aid. His discovery is undoubtedly the long-sought cure for Bright's disease and diabetes.

This is not easy of belief and it is the purpose of a number of business and professional men of this city (of whom I am one) to tell the people. You are hereby authorized to call all those in your city who have either Bright's Disease or Diabetes that nearly nine-tenths of them can recover. Among the business men who are giving moral and financial support and who would give neither if the above was not strictly true, are Hon. D. M. Burns, President, Canadian Mining Company; Edward Mills, President of Bullock & Jones Company; Captain Roberts, President, Boca and Loyalton R. R. Co.; Bend Kirkpatrick, Capitalist; D. B. Henderson, Capitalist; W. C. Price, Capitalist; Wm. Sharp, Capitalist; C. W. Clark, Capitalist, and many others. The pamphlets herewith are to be given to all inquiries without charge. They give the complete history of our long and exhaustive investigation.

Yours truly,
A. E. SHATTUCK,
President Pacific States Type Foundry.

SOLDIERS HAVE HARD TASK.

British Troops Must Brave Terrors of Tibetan Winter.

Kamba Jong, where the English mission to Tibet is now encamped which is to march upon that forbidden city, is eighty-five miles as the crow flies due north of the Indian hill station of Darjeeling, but the mountain road is much longer. The present height of the camp above sea level is 13,800 feet the surrounding country consisting of high mountains intersected by deep valleys. From Kamba Jong two roads lead to Lassa, the shorter being 220 miles and the other thirty miles longer. Col. Macdonald, the commander, has ordered Canadian fur coats for his troops, which shows that he thoroughly appreciates the rigor of the climate which he has to encounter. The tableland of Tibet is covered with snow for several months and life under canvas is almost impossible during that period. The great danger is from pneumonia, which is more formidable than the muskets of the Tibetan army, these being only muzzle-loaders, and the army itself an untrained and unwieldy rabble. But the native soldiers of the Indian plains, of which Col. Macdonald's force will mainly consist, are little accustomed to extreme cold.

Good Use for Automobiles.

Russia, first of European countries, intends to put automobiles to a practical use by organizing a service of them on the coast road that leads from Novorossiysk to Soukhoum-Kale, in Transcaucasia. This is a road, none too wide, that dips into deep ravines and runs for the most part between tree-clad mountain slopes and the Black sea, whose waves whiten at the foot of an embankment many feet below. There is little protection on the sea side, at any rate—though there is sometimes a barbed wire fence—and the road, of course, is not lit at night. But it is a fine and useful piece of work, facilitating communication in a difficult country, which even in summer is visited only twice a week by steamers coming from Odessa. Automobiles are comparatively rare in Russia, though there are at least three factories where they are made.

Susan—Whatever causes facial eruptions, cause black heads and pimples. Would advise you to stop eating sweets. Take Hollister's Rocky Mountain Tea. Makes the skin soft and beautiful. 35 cents. A. Voss's Pharmacy.

Chile is Self-Supporting.
Chile, with a population of 3,600,000, consumes \$47,540,000 of home products and only pays taxes to the amount of \$14,600,000.

LIST OF LETTERS

Remaining uncalled for in the Janesville, Wis. Postoffice, for the week ending February 3, 1904:

LADIES.
Calice, Miss Barbara
Gray, Mrs. N. C.
Hanson, Miss Mary
Johnson, Mrs. Pearl
McCarthy, Mrs. Mary
McNary, Miss Myrtle
Milemoh, Mrs. Olof
Plooy, Mrs. Martha
Reckle, Miss Mary
Tupper, Miss B.
Warner, Little
Della, Miss Ella
Gray, Miss Mary
Hess, Mrs. M. G.
Kousser, Miss Elizabeth
McLone, Mrs. M.
Murrell, Miss Mayme
Nickel, Miss Olga
Ryan, Miss Hannah
Stapleton, Mrs. Virie
Wander, Miss Marie
Wolke, Miss Emma

GENTLEMEN.
Bernard, Wm.
Cris, J. J.
Earhart, Frank
Hermanson, George J.
Howard, Earl
Myers, Bennett D.
Pollard, —
Reiser, Clarence
Smith, Hon.
Snyder, Herman
Walker, T. F.
Williston, Fred J.
Persons calling for any of the above letters, will please say "advertised" when they call.
O. F. NOWLAN, P. M.

A CARD
We, the undersigned, do hereby agree to refund the money on a 50-cent bottle of Green's Warranted Syrup of Tar if it fails to cure your cough, or cold. We also guarantee a 25-cent bottle to prove satisfactory or money refunded.

J. P. Baker, Geo. E. King & Co.,
E. B. Helmstreet, Smith's Pharmacy,
People's Drug Co., R. E. Ramsay & Co.,
Janesville, Wis.



GARDUI BABIES

Many homes are more lonely abodes because no children are there. Barrenness exists in almost every case because female diseases have paralyzed the organs of womanhood. Wine of Gardui imparts health and strength to the diseased parts and makes motherhood possible in thousands of cases where barrenness is supposed to be incurable. Wine of Gardui regulates the menstrual flow and also prevents miscarriage and cures bearing down pains. Wine of Gardui removes the cause of barrenness by making the female organism strong and healthy.

(Go to your druggist and secure a \$1.00 bottle of Wine of Gardui. The use of Wine of Gardui will bring happiness to your home.)

In cases requiring special directions, address, giving symptoms, "The Ladies' Advisory Department," The Chattanooga Medicine Co., Chattanooga, Tennessee.

AMHERST, COLO., Feb. 24, 1902.
Wine of Gardui is worth its weight in gold. It does more than you claim. It has saved my life and caused me to become a mother when everything else failed.

MRS. DORA I. E. LEFEVRE.
BRYANT, VA., Feb. 18, 1902.
My daughter-in-law, Lizzie Giles, found great benefit in Wine of Gardui. She had a miscarriage in March 1901, before using your medicine. She was in very bad health, so I persuaded her to try Wine of Gardui. Since then she has had a fine baby boy. Soon he will be three weeks old. She highly recommends Wine of Gardui.

My daughter, Fannie Hudson, also has a fine baby boy by your treatment. She highly appreciates Wine of Gardui.

MRS. LOUISA GILES.

WINE of GARDUI

E. T. FISH'S

FREIGHT AND TRANSFER LINE.

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15,000---PEOPLE---15,000 DR. BREWER

Will show you the names, the record of medicines used and results obtained of over 15,000 people treated by him.

THIS EXPERIENCE SHOULD BE WORTH SOMETHING TO THE SICK.

If you have met DR. BREWER you know him to be candid and honest in all he tells you. He never sacrifices numbers for the dollar nor does he profess to perform wonders but to CURE ALL CURABLE DISEASES. He has had the largest experience of any doctor in the United States. In the treatment of such diseases. DO NOT GIVE UP IF OTHER DOCTORS FAILED.

GET THE BENEFIT OF HIS EXPERIENCE FREE.

We are prepared to show successful results in treating diseases of the Liver, Heart, Lungs, Stomach, Kidneys, Brain, Nerves, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Debility, Youthful Indiscretion, Cancer, Old Sores, Tumors, Fits, Diabetes, Pneumonia, Catarrh, Dropsy, etc. Consumption, Influenza, Asthma, Scrofula, Pimples, Eruptions, Hysteria, Blisters and diseases long standing.

ADDRESS F. B. BREWER, 1234 CHICAGO AVE., EVANSTON, ILL.

Dr. Brewer will be at the Park House, Janesville, Wednesday, FEB. 10th.

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Unmounted and uncolored paper Maps of Rock County, 42x47 inches, giving complete detail with regard to villages, towns, school houses, boundary lines, sections, roads, railroads, farm lines, number of acres in each farm, owner of each piece of property, etc., etc.

One Thousand Maps have already been disposed of, and the continued call for them induced us to have 500 more of them run on paper. Price by mail, 50c each.

A SEVEN CASE MAPS

We find we have seven Case Maps of Rock County, which will be closed out at cost--\$2.00 each. Those who desire a permanent Map should make an early call for one of them. After these are gone more of them will not be made up in this form.

GAZETTE PRINTING CO.

IN THE PHILIPPINES

TRIBES OF THE NEGROS AND IGORROTES.

Former Are Believed to Be the Primitive Race of the Island of Luzon—How the Custom of Head Hunting Had Its Origin—Government.

(Special Correspondence.)
The best authorities agree that the Negritos are the primitive race of the island of Luzon. With the lapse of centuries these little people, the tallest of whom rarely attain a height of four and a half feet, have been driven back to the mountains and into the almost impenetrable depths of the forests. They are the lowest order of the human family, dispense with clothing, have no fixed place of abode, roam in droves through the deep woodland, and subsist on herbs and such game as they can take. For taking game they use bows and arrows, the latter poisoned with the juice of a tree prepared in accordance with a formula known only to themselves. A wound from one of these arrows is immediately fatal, the effect being similar to strychnine poisoning. Their dialect consists of only a few words. They run softly, with the speed of a deer, and climb trees with great agility, placing the soles of the feet against the tree, they ascend by leaps and bounds, as does the monkey. In appearance the Negrito resembles the African negro; color black; hair thick and kinky, nose flat, lips thick and prominent. Though occasionally one is to be found in the settlements on the coast, the Spaniards found it impossible to civilize them.

Many centuries ago the invaders came to the island, but when or who were the first is unknown, but it is told among the Tagals, the now dominant race, that for a long time their ancestors paid tribute to the Negritos, or, failing, the little people would in overwhelming numbers attack the rebellious village, and after killing the inhabitants with poisoned arrows, carry off all portable property. In the course of time the tribes of larger men, many of whom came from the Malay archipelago, overran the island and drove the little people back to those parts that were safe because of their inaccessibility. The invaders consisted of those now known as the Christian tribes, the Tagals, the Ilocanos, the Pampangas, the Maccabebes and the more or less savage tribes of Igorrotes, Gaddaneks, Ilaus and Tinguanes. The Igorrotes and Tinguanes are the head hunters. The Gaddaneks, the most savage tribe in the island, take only scalps.

Among the Igorrotes is recited a legend, very similar to that of Tokong, rajah of the Sibops, and father of all the Kyans. It is to the effect that Tokong was ruling his people happily, but had much trouble placating the evil spirit. At that time they took only the scalps of their enemies slain in battle, using the hair for decorating their weapons. Once Tokong was on the way down the river with his warriors to punish some house thiefs who had stolen his harvest of rice. They camped on the bank of the river, and while resting there were accosted by Kop, the frog, who told Tokong that he (Tokong) did not know how to placate the evil spirit, or preserve the trophies of battle. Instead of saving a little skin and hair, he should save the whole head; then the soul of his enemy would be his slave and good spirit as long as the head was kept, as the head was the home of the spirit. To illustrate, he drew his penang and cut off the head of one of his attendants. Tokong was not convinced, but many of his old men were, and argued the matter as they went along. Finally Tokong, not desirous of crossing the elders, agreed to take a few heads. Soon afterward they arrived at the house of the thieves, and set it on fire. The smoke and flame drove out the inmates, and all were killed. Tokong saved three heads, which they carried back with them. When they arrived at the river they found that their boats had already been launched



Native Chinese and Spanish Women, and were ready for departure. All through the journey to their home difficulties were removed as by unseen hands. The three heads were given a place of honor in the house, and because of them many difficulties and troubles departed. Since that time the Kyans have always been prosperous and happy because they have brought home the heads of their enemies slain in battle. While the legend of the origin of beheading given me by an old Igorrote is not so clear as the above, there is such a strong similarity as to convince me that hundreds of years ago they were the same. The government of the Igorrotes is patriarchal. They live in rancherias of from fifty to one hundred inhabitants, and are governed by a chief and the old men. They have no tribal relations, and regard all outside their rancheria as enemies. Their houses are rudely constructed of bamboo and thatched with leaves of the nipa palm.

They are monogamists, and are affectionate to their children. They subsist on roots and herbs, the fruits of the chase, the product of small fields of rice and camotes (sweet potatoes), and such plunder as they can pillage from their neighbors. Among them dogs are considered a great delicacy, and many of these animals are raised for food. Their weapons are primitive, and consist of bow and arrow, spears and knives and bolos of various sizes and shapes. For clothing the men wear only a band of narrow cloth



Children at the Well.

about the loins, and the women a garment that reaches from the waist to the knee.

TIRES OF GREEN HAIR.

New York Woman Tried a Wonderful Comb, but Regrets It.

Belleuve hospital still marvels over "The Lady with Green Hair," who is at present a sojourner in the alcoholic and narcotic ward.

Many strangely colored beings have been seen in that department of the institution, including scolding rabbits and pink serpents, but often the hues were purely subjective.

In this case, however, a sober young physician by the name of Hyde reported that the capillary adornment of the head of Mrs. Adelaide Senley was of a brownish green.

Mrs. Senley said that she had not dyed, although she had often been on the brink of it since her arrival in Belleuve, and as she was 65 years old there was none to accuse her of acquiring blond curls by the use of peroxide washes.

Her hair was fast turning a silvery gray two years ago when she decided to try a wonderful comb, which, through some potent charm, was able to restore the color of locks once flowing and almost fled.

Her hair assumed a coppery tinge, and then took on a tint of blue, and at present there clings to it a shade of greenish brown.

The comb had a battery connected with it, and the physician who had prescribed this treatment suggested that she shock her hair back to its natural color by using more volts.

The hair went through further permutations of color and Mrs. Senley, after two years of such experience, was sent to Belleuve hospital in a highly nervous condition.

The diagnosis was that her condition was due to drugs, either those which had affected her through the wonderful comb or those which she may have taken to alleviate sufferings caused by her wayward locks.—New York Herald.

THE LAND OF CANAAN

MECCA OF THE WORLD'S FOURTH SUNDAY SCHOOL CONVENTION.

Delegates From All Countries to Gather at Jerusalem—How the Journey Will Be Made From America—Itinerary of the Trip.

What promises to be one of the most notable religious events of recent years is the meeting of the world's fourth Sunday school convention, which is to be held at Jerusalem April 18, 19 and 20, where delegates from all Christian lands will congregate.

From time immemorial Jerusalem has been the Mecca of religious pilgrims, and rightly so, since it has been the seat of religious life and history. To many nations and races has it given the basis of their national faith. It is not to be marveled at, then, that the Sunday school forces of the world turned toward Jerusalem as the place for their next convention. The conception seems large, and the project is indeed one of magnitude, but, rightly considered, it appears to be wholly practicable, and the interest which attaches to the subject is a most natural one.

The Sunday school organizations, of which the world's convention is the highest expression, number over 25,000,000 members. Representatives from these bodies have gathered but three times in the history of the organized Sunday school work—the first time in London in 1880, the second time in St. Louis in 1893 and the third time in London again, in 1898.

It was found that the only practicable way of transporting the delegates to the coming world's convention was through a chartered steamer. Accordingly the Grosser Kurfurst of the North German Lloyd was engaged by the central executive committee of the world's fourth Sunday school convention, of which Mr. E. K. Warren of Three Oaks, Mich., is chairman, to leave New York March 8, 1901, with a delegation of about 800 members. The steamer makes a cruise of the Mediterranean, returning to America May 18, after having given the delegates a choice of seventeen days in Palestine and five days in Egypt or the reverse.

The foreign delegates, particularly those from Great Britain, are so much their pilgrims on the Furber-Bismarck, sailing from Marseilles April 1 and returning April 29, the passengers uniting in the convention in Jerusalem.

In the itinerary of the steamer only three of the seventy-one days allotted



E. K. WARREN.

to the journey are to be spent in the Jerusalem convention proper, though much preliminary work in the line of conferences, organization, etc., will be done on shipboard en route. After leaving New York the first stop will be at Funchal, Madeira, where a little more than a day will be spent. Gibraltar will be next visited and the sightseeing devoted to the inspection of the British fortress and that part of Spain which can be seen there.

Proceeding then across the end of the Mediterranean, the steamer touches at Algiers, going thence to Malta. Then comes Athens, with an excursion to Athens, to which three days are allotted. At Athens a Sabbath service will be held on Mars hill. Then comes Constantinople, where likewise three days will be spent, from which point the steamer goes on to Smyrna, where excursions will be run to Ephesus, and thence on to the first Syrian port touched, Beirut. From Beirut those who go overland to Damascus leave the party.

The others, after making a short stop, continue down to Califa for a second overland excursion or may go direct to Yafa, where they will be conveyed by small boats to land and take rail for Jerusalem. Here two weeks may be spent by those who desire that length of time, during which period the river Jordan, the Dead sea, Hebron and many other historic Biblical points in which the country round about Jerusalem abounds will be visited.

Although by that time the object of the trip will have been fulfilled, the journey will be by no means ended, for before returning the steamer will go to Alexandria, where its passengers will take rail for Cairo, and thence who de-



side may go down the Nile as far as Luxor, Karnak and Thebes. The return voyage is to be made by the way of Naples, from which point Rome and Pompeii are easily reached; thence to Villefranche and back to New York.

PROMOTED FOR EATING.

A Young French Soldier's Piece of Good Fortune.

An incident related by the late Marshal Canrobert, a French general, of his own experiences in the Crimean war, sheds a curious light on the French character; it shows how much the French like a picturesque incident—and also, perhaps, how heroic an episode might appear to them which was at least not far from the ordinary to a northern people.

In the Crimea, during the winter, Gen. Canrobert was in the habit of going out among the men of his command, incognito, to see what they were about, and to learn their wants and encourage the soldiers if they needed encouragement. One morning, on one of these tours, he came upon a young conscript who had stripped himself to the waist, and was bathing his body with handfuls of snow.

"That's an odd sort of soap you are using," exclaimed the general.

"Oh, it's good enough," said the soldier. "You see I'm young, and, more than that, I'm a Lorrainer, from Nancy, and a fellow provincial of Gen. Druot, who shaved himself with snow on the march from Moscow, you know, with the mercury 30 degrees below freezing. The old fellows in my company, you see, bother me and make fun of me because I haven't any beard, and, since I can't shave out of doors, like Druot, I have to do this to show these old fellows that I'm no more afraid of cold than I am of the enemy!"

"Well," said Canrobert, "what if I should give you another way of getting even with those old fellows?"

"Why, I shouldn't mind," answered the young soldier.

"I'll make you a corporal," said the general.

The soldier laughed. "I guess that won't go," said he. "You'd find my colonel wouldn't have it."

"I'm higher than your colonel; I am Gen. Canrobert."

The soldier was in transports—especially as the same day he was made a corporal in the presence of the regiment.

The story is authentic, and it is a good illustration of the ways which served to make Canrobert the most popular general in the French army; but it is unsatisfactory in the respect that it does not tell whether the young corporal went on taking baths in the snow—in the hope of being made a sergeant.—Youth's Companion.

Not to Be Matched.

The story was current in the early part of the queen's reign that her majesty once asked the duke of Wellington what kind of boots he was in the habit of wearing. "People call them Wellington's," said he. "How absurd!" she cried. "Where, I should like to know, will they find a pair of Wellington's?"—N. Y. Post.

Rivals Niagara Falls.

The falls in the Igazu river, which forms the boundary between Argentina and Brazil and rivals the Ohio in size, although practically unknown to the world, are second only to those of Niagara. The main volume of water, moving with great velocity round the inner or Brazilian bank, rushes into a long, narrow gorge, at one point in which the waters make a clear leap of 210 feet.

Railroads in Abyssinia.

A few months ago the first Abyssinian railroad from the harbor of Djibouti to Harrar was completed, and other railroads, financed by French or English companies, have been secured. The question of modernizing the trade of Abyssinia has become an actual one, and European industrial states, especially Austria and Russia, begin to interest themselves in a comprehensive export to Abyssinia.

THE GOOD OLD INN.

Passing of a Word That Has Played Its Part in History.

It might be interesting to know who was the first person to keep an inn. The word is of Anglo-Saxon origin, and signifies a lodging house; another term was guest house, a house for guests; or cunena hus, a house for comers. Near the highroads a few scattered inns were established for the convenience of travelers over night.

Edward the Confessor ordained that if a traveler remained over three nights in an inn he was to be styled third-night-man-hinde, and the landlord was answerable for him exactly as though he was one of the servants. A good many alehouses were dotted around Saxony England, and the sturdy early Englishmen spent a great deal of time in them. Chaucer's friar "knew well the tavern in every town," and Dunstan found it necessary to ordain that a priest "should in nowise be alehop"—that is, a story teller or reciter at an alehouse. Efforts were continually made to keep down the number of inns. In the reign of Edward I. there were but three in the whole of London.

The inns of the middle ages were furnished in a very homely manner. In the fifteenth century the famous St. George inn at Salisbury possessed 12 guest rooms, each with three beds in it, a table on trestles and oaken benches. People ate and slept in the same apartment indiscriminately. At this time titled persons slept on a bed, while commoners had to put up with mattresses—a curious distinction.

In French and German medieval inns a humorous custom prevailed for the punishment of those convicted of talking and boasting too much. A wooden knife was always placed by the side of the president of the table, whose duty and privilege it was to put the boasters to silence by ringing the bell in the blade or blowing the whistle concealed in the handle. He then handed the knife to the man who had been "called down," who kept it until he in turn had a chance of presenting it to some one who proved a greater boaster than himself.

During the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries the inns of Paris and London were the gathering places of the wits and literary men of the day; even the noblemen used the inns as a sort of club. The duke of Montague gave a dinner at the Devil, and tradition says the great Elizabeth herself did not disdain to eat pork and peas at the King's Head, in Fenchurch street. An ancient covered metal dish is still exhibited there as the one she used. Most of the famous old literary taverns are now merely a matter of history. The rooms were small and low, with only wooden benches, but the giants of the time used to gather there for the social intercourse they craved. Mine Host was a personal friend of his customers, and the same customers frequented the same inn year after year.—St. Louis Republic.

Prohibits Arsenic.

Sweden prohibits the importation of articles containing arsenic. The law particularly affects the importation of wall paper, carpets, dry goods and textiles. While it is admitted that aniline dyes, ochers and manganese oxide may contain traces of arsenic, yet there is no cause for fearing injurious effects therefrom.

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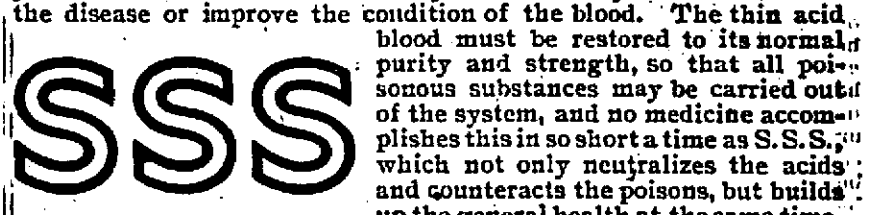
RHEUMATISM

AN INDESCRIBABLE TORTURE

Because Rheumatism sometimes comes on suddenly it doesn't prove that it is a chance disease or one due to accidental causes. It takes time for it to develop, and is at work in the system long before any symptoms are felt. The blood is the first point of attack, and the poisonous acids that cause the aches and pains are then distributed through the circulation to different parts of the system, and settle in joints, muscles and nerves; and when the system is in this condition it needs only some exciting cause like exposure to night air, damp, chilly weather, or the cold, bleak winds of winter, to arouse the slumbering poisons and bring on Rheumatism. The severity of the attack depends upon the amount of acid in the blood and the quantity of acid matter in the joints and muscles. Some people are almost helpless from the first, while others have occasional spells or are uncomfortable, restless, nervous and half sick all the time from the nagging aches and pains. Rheumatism is a disagreeable companion even in its mildest form. It grows worse as we grow older, and frequently stiffens the joints, draws the muscles out of shape and breaks down the nervous system. A disease that originates in the blood, as Rheumatism does, cannot be cured with external remedies like liniments and plasters; such things scatter the pains or drive them to some other part of the body, but do not touch the disease or improve the condition of the blood. The thin acid blood must be restored to its normal purity and strength, so that all poisonous substances may be carried out of the system, and no medicine accomplishes this in so short a time as S. S. S., which not only neutralizes the acids, and counteracts the poisons, but builds up the general health at the same time.

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Of the prices now being made on Winter Cloaks—there never was a time when good garments could be bought as low as they can be today—\$3 for choice of a lot of splendid coats for women and children such as were formerly priced as high as ten dollars—other extra values at \$5, \$7.50 and \$10 for coats which were as high as twenty-five dollars—come in and look while the assortment is large and you will probably find just the one you will like.

The Millinery Reductions

They are still in force, with a choice of a great line of untrimmed hats at 50 cents—the tailor-made or street hats are divided into two lots with a choice at \$1.00 and \$1.35.

BLACK UNDERSKIRTS AT \$1.00

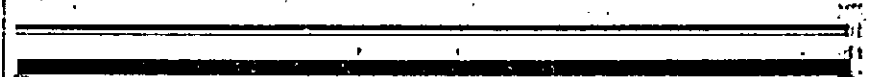
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\$1.00 WAISTS

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